BSA
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION

VOL XIV NO 9- BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
16 Jan.	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837.

x Through steamers from Australia hav limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Jan.	NAGPORE* ..	China, & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
31st ,,	KIDDERPORE*.	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
11th Jan.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
13th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
15th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
16th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
20th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai Maru	M Takiguchi	4104	6th Jan.	16th Jan.
xMorioka Maru	S. Amano	4469	15th Jan.	20th Jan.
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb.
Liverpool Maru	..	5864	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	5973	20th Jan.	3rd Feb.
Muroran Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	24th Feb.
Hakata Maru	G. Matsushita	5970	16th Feb.	2nd Mar

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	265	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30.6.25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Karachi	
Calcutta	Kasur	Patiala
Delhi	Lahore City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore		Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balances of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonam	
Agra	Karachi	
Ahmedabad	Kasur	
Ahmedabad City	Katni	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Ajmer	Larkana	
Akola	Lucknow	
Akyab	Ludhiana	
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
Amritsar	Masulipatam	
Bangalore	Meerut	
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	
Bassein	Mirzapore	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Mooltan	
Beswada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Murree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar	
Broach	Muttra	
Bulandshahr	Mysore	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal	
Calicut	Nagpore	
Cawnpore	Nainital	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangange	
Chittagong	Nasik	
Chandpore	Negapatam	
Coconada	Nellore	
Cochin	Nowshera	
Coimbatore	Ootacamund	
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna	
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.	
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuttack	Poona	
Dacca	Poona City	
Dehra Dun	Purnea	
Darjeeling	Quetta	
Delhi	Rajahmundry	
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dhanbad	Raipur	
Dhulia	Rangoon	
Dibrugarh	Rangpur	
Erode	Rawalpindi	
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Etawah	Saharanpur	
Ferozepore	Salem	
Farrukhabad	Sargodha	
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Gaya	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Srinagar	
Gwalior	Sukkur	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat	
Bathras	Tellicherry	
Hubli	Thana	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur	
Indore	Trichinopoly	
Jaipur	Trivandrum	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin	
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain	
Jamshedpur	Vellore	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam	
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram	
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha	
Khamgaon	Yeotmal	
Khandwa		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN
Telephone. No. 42118

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT HAS BEEN RAISED

VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT (REVISED 1925)

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.

TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:—C. J. MACDONALD & CO.,
LAXMI BUILDING, ... BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20418.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Manager, Bombay Branch

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in India.
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS
HOMEWARD PASSAGE
Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.
THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Youths to learn Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.
A 2433

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts Clerks, Stenographers, Secretaries Accounts Clerks. Apply The INDIA PUBLICITY BUREAU, Delhi.
A R2428

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Employment. Apply with one anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala.
A R2417

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of a respectable and well established Coal Company's Shares on pay and commission. Apply at once with copies of certificates and references to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24737

WANTED—As INSTRUCTORS one B.E., two OVERSEERS for Drawing and Survey on Rs. 125 to 150, 60 and 60 p.m. respectively. Apply to RAM LAL, Esq B.A., S.A.V., Manager, Civil Engineering College, Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R2429

WANTED for the TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT, 2 DRAUGHTSMEN for LAND DEPARTMENT, fully competent of tracing TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY PLANS, salary Sh. 350 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2434

WANTED.—Well-educated influential gentlemen, having good experience in Life Business to apply for Chief Agency on very lucrative terms including Commission and Salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS UNIQUE ASSURANCE, CO. LTD., Head Office, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
A 24684

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR SPINNING MILLS—(1) An ENERGETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thorough knowledge of Carding and Mule Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2) FOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thorough knowledge of Mule Spinning and Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 according to the size of the Mill for which he is selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER, on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thorough knowledge of Carding. Each of the above Officers can, in addition to the above mentioned Standing Salary, earn every month an amount equal to that Salary, such remuneration being based on (a) Average Daily Production, (b) Decreased percentage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Average quality of cotton used is Fully Good Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will be provided. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Applicants must be prepared to join duty not later than 31st January, 1926. Applications should reach The MANAGING AGENT OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD., Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
A 24713

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects.—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

TYPEWRITING SHORTHAND taught for Rs. 20 under 27 years' expert. Apply Mr. KOTWAL, Sultan Munzil, Chandanwadi.
M R2422

GOOD ENGLISH—Learn it by correspondence. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona.
M R2418

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE-MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies simple and reliable ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2330

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE-HONEY, Dry Chillies 20/-, Garli Dhania 10/- 3,200 tolas each. TH GENERAL STORES, Kotah (Rajputana).
T R2427

START PRIVATE BUSINESS as Europe's "MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS" without capital under Expert Guidance al by Post. Moderate fees. Write Post Offic Box 452, Bombay.
T R2411

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

WANTED EYE-PATIENTS: Cataracts, Glaucoma, Opacities, in any stage, whether incipient or advanced, are rapidly prevented and cured by our specifics, without operation. No matter who has failed. Full particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R2432C

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; send the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VENKATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt.
P R2385

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for young, healthy educated Hanfi Musli boy (Businessman) of a respectable family Has a wife already without male issue Possesses a handsome fortune and an esta, in Bombay. The girl must be handsome, educated, refined and well versed in household affairs. No caste distinction. Strict secrecy will be observed. Please write with full particulars to:—Box No. 1163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2425

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—One SUNBEAM CAR in good order and condition, going cheap, Rs. 3,000 or any nearest offer. Write to Box No. 1166, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2436

FOR SALE—One OVERLAND CAR in good working order and condition, going cheap, Rs. 1,500 or any nearest offer. Write to Box No. 1165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2435

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.
(Bombay Branch).

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following two gentlemen are standing as Candidates for "A" Ward at the forthcoming Municipal election:—Mr. J. R. C. BADHAM, Manager, Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd., and Hr. W. H. HAMMOND, M.A., Principal, Cathedral High School.

J. ADDYMAN,
Vice Chairman.
24759

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE OFFICE of the MANAGER, LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT, Bombay Port Trust, will be transferred from Prince's Dock to the PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES at BALLARD ROAD with effect from Monday the 11th January, 1926.

F. H. TAYLOR,
F.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager, Land & Bunders,
Bombay Port Trust,
Ballard Road, Fort.
C24787

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER of this Municipality which is permanently vacant on a salary commencing from Rs. 800 rising by annual increment of Rs. 75 to Rs. 1,250 with motor allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem. The selected candidate will be subject to the rules of the Municipality as regards fixity of tenure, travelling allowance and privileges regarding leave and leave allowances. The Municipality has a provident fund scheme, the subscription to which is compulsory. Intending candidates should apply to the President, Ahmedabad Municipality, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience, etc., on or before MONDAY, 18th January, 1926.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
17.12.25. 24699

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PARCEL TRAFFIC TO AND FROM BOMBAY BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

OWING to the remodelling of Victoria Terminus, on and from the 7th February, 1926, the G. I. P. Railway will open a new parcels depot at Wadi Bunder and will close their main inwards parcels office at Victoria Terminus.

INWARD PARCELS.—The following parcels only will be delivered in future at Victoria Terminus, delivery being effected from an office in the Victoria Terminus Annexe, which is opposite to the General Post Office and adjacent to the main entrance to St. George's Hospital:—

(1) All silver, treasure, insured parcels, ammunition and firearms.
(2) Government dak from Poona and Mahableshwar.
(3) Newspapers.
(4) Fruit from Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, and from stations on foreign railways via Delhi.
(5) Betel leaves from Howrah and fruit from stations on the B. N. Railway via Nagpur, and from stations on E. I. Railway via Naini, and locally from Nagpur.
(6) Vegetables from Agra, Rajakimandi and Lucknow.
(7) Flowers from Malavli, Kirkee and Poona.
(8) Milk from Kirkee and Khandwa.

All other parcels traffic hitherto delivered at Victoria Terminus will be delivered at the new Wadi Bunder Depot direct to the public or through the Parcel Delivery Contractor.

OUTWARD PARCELS.—The new parcel depot in Wadi Bunder will be the main parcel office of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay and will be open for the booking as well as for the delivery of parcels. Parcels will also continue to be accepted for booking at Victoria Terminus at a new office near the present third class booking office on the west side of the Terminus. This office will be known as the G. I. P. Railway Market-end parcel office, and arrangements have been made for transferring parcels booked at this office, by motor lorries to the Wadi Bunder Depot for despatch to destination by the parcel express trains.

The G. I. P. Railway will accept for booking and despatch from Victoria Terminus all silver, treasure and insured parcels, also firearms and ammunition at the parcel office, situated in the Victoria Terminus Annexe. This office will also accept for despatch by passenger train all newspapers booked on ledger account, but all other newspaper and perishable traffic will only be accepted for booking at the market end parcel office at Victoria Terminus. This traffic will be despatched to destination by mail and passenger trains as hitherto.

Changes are also necessitated at Masjid station on account of the electrification of the main line to Kalyan, and on the opening of Wadi Bunder parcel office all parcel traffic now delivered at Masjid will be delivered at Wadi Bunder. The booking of parcels at Masjid will continue, with the exception of empty fowl baskets, which will only be accepted and booked at Wadi Bunder. Arrangements have been made to convey all parcels booked at Masjid to Wadi Bunder by motor lorries for onward despatch by the Parcel Express trains.

There will be no change in the booking of parcels at the G. I. P. Railway City Booking Office at Pydhownie, but such parcels as are booked at this Office will be carried to Wadi Bunder for onward despatch, instead of from Victoria Terminus as hitherto.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Rly.
Bombay, 4-1-1926.
C24776

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 118 in respect of 100 Shares Nos. 87834/87933 of The Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Purtoosing Bahadursing, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, otherwise a Duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued to the above-named owner.
24803

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 48 (2) OF THE DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the inhabitants residing within the local limits of the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality that the Municipality desires to make the following Bye-laws which will come into force from the next Municipal year—1st April, 1926:—

BYE-LAWS UNDER SECTION 48 (b) (i).

(1) "No license shall be granted for the use of any place as a slaughter house within the Municipal limits of this Municipality."
(2) "No license shall be granted for the use of any place whether belonging to the Municipality or not, as a market or a shop for sale of animals intended for human food, meat or fish, which is not to the west of the Match Factory on the Agra Road."

Any inhabitant of the Municipal District objecting to the proposed Bye-laws may within one month from the date of this notice, should send his objections in writing to the undersigned.

C. P. SHAH,
President,
Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality.
Ghatkopar,
5th January, 1926. 24806

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LECTURES ON INDIAN MUSIC.

A COURSE of six Lectures on "INDIAN MUSIC" will be delivered under the auspices of the University by Mr. E. CLEMENTS, I.C.S., on the following days, commencing at 5.45 p.m. each day:—

No. Date. Subject.
I—January 14.—The present condition of the world's music with a rough sketch of its history.
II—January 15.—The rudiments of the science of intonation.
III—January 16.—The mensurement of musical intervals.
IV—January 18.—The Sruti system.
V—January 19.—The Greek system—"harmonies" and modes.
VI—January 20.—Some modern Indian Scales. The function of harmony in Indian music.

2. The lectures will be delivered in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens. In the event of there being a Meeting of the Senate in the Convocation Hall on any of the days fixed for the lectures, the lectures fixed for such days will be delivered in Lecture Room No. 2 on the upper floor of the University South Block, opposite Watson Hotel.

3. Admission to the lectures will be by ticket only. Persons desirous of attending the lectures are requested to submit *written applications* to the University Registrar for cards of admission, giving their names and addresses in full therein. Cards will be posted to applicants on the 15th of January. As the accommodation is limited, the University cannot give a guarantee that every person applying will be allotted an admission card. One card will entitle its holder to be admitted to the whole course of lectures free of charge.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 8th January, 1926.
C24801

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OWING to the Court Mourning, there will be no Conversazione on the opening day. There will be a PRIVATE VIEW of the Exhibition on Thursday, the 14th January from 2 p.m.—7 p.m. All members of the Society are cordially invited.
24788

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that O. S. No. 554 of 1925 has been filed in the Court of the District Munsiff of Cannanore by M. Kannan and Bros. against the Firm called Kulkarni and Mandali, Poona City, and their partners (1) D. N. Deshpande, (2) Vishnu Gopal Kulkarni, (3) Anandarao Shamrao Deshpande, (4) Venkatesa Jaba Deshpande, to recover a sum of Rs. 167 and costs and that the same suit has been posted for hearing on 20th January, 1926.

A. ACHUTAN, B.A., B.L.,
Pleaden for Plaintiff.
Cannanore, 4.1-26.
24805

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from my client SETH HURGUNDAS, son of Seth Pritamdas, Chhabra, Merchant, Shikarpur, Sindh, it is hereby notified for the information of all the merchants and other people that my client Seth Hurgundas is separate from his brother Dwarkadas, son of Seth Pritamdas, Chhabra, in every respect from a very long time.

My client has learnt that his brother has been entering into speculations and wants to carry on his business in the name of Seth Pritamdas Hurgundas or Seth Hurgundas Pritamdas. My client had and has no interest whatsoever, in the business and speculations, carried on and entered into by his said brother Dwarkadas, and which he may carry on or enter into, in any name whatsoever.

My client shall in no way be responsible and liable to any person with whom my client's brother Dwarkadas has entered into and may enter into any transaction in any name whatsoever and the person, who has entered into and does enter into with my client's brother can under no circumstances hold my client responsible or liable for such transactions or transaction. If in spite of this, any such person or persons proceed, for any such transactions or transaction, against my client, he or they shall loose all his or their monies and expenses, will also be liable for the expenses, costs and damages, etc., of my client which he may have to incur in such proceedings or proceeding and shall also be held criminally liable to my client. This notice is therefore given to all the merchants and other public for their information and guidance.

Dated 4-1.26.
(Sd.) Mr. HOTCHAND JHAMRAI,
Bhatia, Shikarpur, Sindh.
C24804

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 603 of 1924.

SHAVAKSHAW COWASJI DINSHAW ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
BADRUDIN AHMEDJI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by The Commissioner of this Honourable Court at His Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the sheds standing thereon, situate and lying and being at Mori Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,641 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 93, 185, 188, 182, New Nos. A/129-16, A/13031, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Numbers 1/64, 2/64 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East and North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West partly by the Cart now or lately of Dossabhoy Bomanji and partly by the Cart of St. Michal Church, on or towards the South by the property of the mortgagee Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5992, 5993, 5995 and Street Nos. 468, 469, 470 and 471.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,731 square yards be the same however less or more and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17093, New Survey No. 64 F and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by The Tulsi Water Pipe Road, on or towards the West and South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter thirdly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under G Ward No. 5999 (6) and Street No. 474 (E).

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being on the South side of Mori Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,072 square yards be the same however less or more and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17141 and New Survey Nos. B/64, C/64, E/64 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land, bearing New Survey Number D/64, and partly by Government passage, on or towards the West by Government land bearing New Survey No. A/64, in the occupation of Kharsedji Dhunjibhoy Shroff, on or towards the North partly by a strip of land belonging to Government beyond which is Mahim Mori Road and partly by the Government land bearing New Survey No. D/64, in the occupation of Vessanji Morarji and on or towards the South by the property herein before secondly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5999 (7) and Street Number 474 F.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS & CO., Solicitors, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25, 27, 31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1925.
(Sd) R. P. PATEL
Ag. Commissioner.
C24624

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients WILLIAM GOSSAGE & SONS, LIMITED, that the Power of Attorney bearing date the 21st day of April 1923, executed by John Patrick Cronin on behalf of our clients by way of substitution has been revoked as from the 5th day of January, 1926, in the case of Arthur Ellis, one of the two Grantees named in the said Power of Attorney and that every power and authority conferred upon the said Arthur Ellis by the said Power of Attorney in connection with the management of our clients' business in India, Burmah and Ceylon have been revoked and determined as from the said 5th day of January, 1926, as the said Arthur Ellis is no longer in our clients' employ. Our clients therefore hereby disclaim all liability in respect of any act which the said Arthur Ellis may do and or purport to do under colour of the said Power of Attorney.

The said Power of Attorney however so far as it concerns Alan Percy Ferguson, the other Grantee named in the said Power of Attorney is still subsisting and every power and authority conferred thereby upon the said Alan Percy Ferguson are and shall remain in full force as heretofore.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for William Gossage and Sons, Limited.
C24796

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3485 of 1925.

JOOSUB PIR MAHOMED AND CO., a firm, doing business of Export and Import at Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of Khoja Bundealibhoy Shivji Mantelwalla ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHERBANUBAI, widow of Khoja Bundealibhai Shivji, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dongri Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

The Creditors of Khoja Bundealibhoy Shivji Mantelwalla (Deceased).

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza, on the 25th day of November, 1925, notice under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, is hereby given to all the creditors of Khoja Bundealibhoy Shivji Mantelwalla, deceased, that the plaintiffs above-named as one of the creditors of the said Khoja Bundealibhoy Shivji Mantelwalla, deceased, have instituted this suit against the defendant above-named praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(b) That the amount due to the plaintiffs may be ascertained and declared and the same may be directed to be paid to them.

(c) That the defendant may be ordered to make a full and true discovery of the properties of the deceased come to her hands and to account for the same.

(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit, a partner in the plaintiff firm or some other fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate, left by the deceased including the stock-in-trade and outstandings of the business mentioned in the plaint with power to sell the said stock-in-trade and to recover the outstanding and to wind up the business.

(e) That the plaintiffs' costs of the suit may be provided for.

(f) That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

and take further notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 16th day of February, 1926.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVER.

The 10th day of December, 1925.

PATELL & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C24862

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 21927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PANJRAPOLE ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Khatri Mahomed Haji Esuf, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haji Vally Mahomed Moti in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage dated the 2nd March, 1922 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the North side of Panjrapole and in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 441-5/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 75, 76 and 77, New No. A/7391, Old Survey Nos. 1619, 1619 and New Survey No. 1019 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 6316, 6317, Street Nos. 22, 27, 29, 31 and 33, 35, 37, 39 and bounded on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the East by vacant land of Ebrahimji Fattehboy, on or towards the South by the said Panjrapole Road and on or towards the West by the property of Goolamhusein Kassumji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla & Bhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2689 of 1921.

GOKALDAS DAMODAR ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) C. M. PAREKH, (2) D. MACKENZIE and (3) THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Allahabad Bank Limited, the third defendant in the above suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 28th day of January, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree on Award in the above suit, bearing date the 6th day of July, 1925, the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, situate at Cumballa Hill on the West side of Pedder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,100 (one thousand and one hundred) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 299 and 17, New Nos. A/2023 and A/90, Old Survey No. 81, New Survey Nos. 7108 and 5/7119 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the piece or parcel of land next hereinafter described and beyond it by the Pedder Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by a private passage leading to Seth Nunar, on or towards the West by vacant land now or formerly belonging to Trimbak Jaggonnath and on or towards the South by vacant land now or formerly belonging to Mahomedbhai Rahimtulla and another.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate at Cumballa Hill on the West side of Pedder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, having a frontage of eighty-six feet on the Pedder Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 226 (two hundred and twenty-six) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Collector's Old Nos. 381 and New No. 2259, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7109 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Pedder Road aforesaid on or towards the North by a private passage leading to Seth Minar, on or towards the West by the premises hereinbefore first described and on or towards the South by vacant land now or formerly belonging to Mahomedbhai Rahimtulla and another.

Which said two pieces of land are surrounded on all sides and enclosed within a boundary wall, belonging to the Vendor and both of which premises firstly and secondly described are together with the bungalow, buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3492 (3) Street No. 92 B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Solicitors, for the Vendors at their office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron; Pipes; Wire Rope; Life Jackets; Manilla Rope; Old Linen; Platform Weighing Machine; Grinding Stone; Old Hammocks; Cast Iron Valves; Asbestos and Rubber packing; Ebonite rings; Asbestos tape; Rubber sheeting; Pudding Basins; Cruet Bottles; Dice boxes; Bread Knives; Champagne nippers; Plug and Chains; Bread tins; Tube Savoy; Whisking Machine; Iron weights; Empty Oil casks; Drums; Tins; Cases; Etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th January, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 187 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Cotton Depot, Sewree, near Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in the Godown of Sr. Duvarkadass Hunmanparsad:—

93 bales Cotton (Scind American: Chandur) slightly damaged by water.

94 bales Cotton (Scind American: Chandur) slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following damaged bales of Cotton:—

56 bales Senabad Cotton (Sepabad to Bombay).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHAYNDER, DISTRICT THANA.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Maneklal Vadilal Shah (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th day of January 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the right, title and interest of the insolvent Maneklal Vadilal Shah to all those pieces of parcels of vacant land or ground situate at Bhayndar, District Thana, bearing the following description.—

Plot Entry Survey Pot

No:	No.	No.	No.	Area.	Assessment.
A	60	59	4	1 Acre 5½ gunthas eq. 5475 sq. yds.	Rs. 2-4-0
B	60	59	9	8¾ gunthas eq. 1058 3/4 sq. yds.	Rs. 0-7-0
C	132	131	4	24 gunthas eq. 3025 sq. yds.	Rs. 1-2-0
D	132	131	2	34 gunthas eq. 4144 sq. yds.	Rs. 2-4-0

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Official Assignee at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERIES OF "LUCKY GOOL PRESS" AT CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamshedji Rustomji Bamboatwalla (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Dadoo Building, 2nd Floor, Room No. 27, Custom House Road, the following:—

German Treadle Printing Machine with moulds size 14"-10." Hand Press Printing Machine of Royal size, wire stitching machine, Press copying machine, English and Guiarati types, zinc galleys, borders, lead moulds, lead cutters, tables, chairs, sofa, screws, teapoy, cupboards etc.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

150, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORAS ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the Will of Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Daruwalla, deceased and on account of the estate of the said deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

ALL that piece of leasehold land with the messuage and hereditaments or buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of Foras Road, admeasuring about 483 square yards forming part of a large plot of land registered by the Collector under new Survey No. 6922 and 6923 and assessed by the Municipality under D and E Ward Nos. 4810 and 3603, Street Nos. 67, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85 and 87, and Cadastral No. 234 (part), Tardeo Division, and bounded on the North by the property of Pestonjee Dossabhoy Vesuna and another on the South by the Foras Road, on the East by the property of Cursetjee Jamsetjee Setlna, and on the West by vacant land belonging to Shivlal Motilal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE SARASWATI PRINTING PRESS," SITUATE AT NAG DEVI STREET (NEAR MANDVI POST OFFICE).

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Coy., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Maganlal Jagjiwandas, the Mortgagor and in exercise of the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of August, 1925, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the abovementioned printing press, consisting of:—

Four demi and double demi machines with and without punkha, foolscap machine, Arab maker treadle, galley press, cutting press, super royal size screw press, perforating machine, ruling machine, numbering machine, slab, lead cutters, stitching and board cutting machine, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WARNER BROTHERS
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
PRESENT
WESLEY BARRY
IN
"HEROES OF THE STREET"
An EXTRA! fine evening's entertainment is offered to you in "Freckles" latest hit
"Felix Tries to Rest"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The World's News in Pictures
Longer and More Interesting.
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
NOW PLAYING AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND SUCCESS
SECOND WEEK GREAT RUSH.
THE SHARDA FILM CO'S.
Historical Masterpiece Picture
SAURASTRA VEER
With a Novelty in the Film on the American Style
BEAUTIFUL DANCE
By a Beautiful Nightingale.
By Special Arrangement with the Film Co.
Same Dance which you were seeing formerly on the screen, will be seen by you on the stage.
Avail of the Opportunity,
Time and Rates as Usual
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
from the 15th to the 29th January,
AT THE
TOWN HALL.

Admission 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th	Re. 1.
19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd	As. 8.
Subsequent days	As. 4.

Exhibitors will be admitted free of charge from the 19th.
Hours of Admission from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

DO YOU KNOW OF
A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9.

S S Duchess D'Aosta, Ziar, Trieste.
S S Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
S S Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S Bandra, Harley, Busreh.
S S Durenda, Wilson, Calcutta.
S S Bassano, Peter, Healt.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10.

S S Axenfels, Kenppe, Hamburg.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, January 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 16/1, P and O.
3 Tarantia, 3201, Liverpool, N.F., Graham's Trading Co.
4 Cl Matheson 3453, Chittagong, 7/1, Finlay and Co.
5 Warfield, 3807, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.
7 Massilia, 3281 Glas. 18/1 Grahams Trading Co.
8 Sado Maru, 3627, Kobe, 12/1, N Y Kaisha.
9 Nirpura, 3647, China, 23/1, M M and Co.
11 Lanterfels, 3849, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
12 Kashmir 5539, Japan 17/1 M M and Co.
13 Bengalee 3425, U K, N F, T M and Co.
15 Aquileia, 4086 Genoa, 15/1 L T & M S N Cos.
16 Clan Ronald, 3446, Karachi, 9/1, J Finlay and Co.
17 Baron Napier 3159, N F, N F, L Edwards and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 16/1, M M and Co.
2 Rena 2885, Colombo 12/1, Grahams Trading Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Basrah 15/1, M M & Co.
7 Gaudara 3190 N F, N F M M and Co.
9 Egremont 5256 Colombo N.F. Vol. Bros.
10 & 11 Axenfels, 3304, Karachi, 11/1, L Edwards Ltd.
12 & 13 Jalavihar 3391 Rangoon 14/1 S. S. N Co.
15 Bankara 1905, P Gulf, 13/1 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Trafford Hall, 2437, Karachi, 9/1, K N and Co
C & R Shanghai Maru, 2524, Osaka, 20/1, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Billington 3772 Hamburg 10/1 E D Sassoon & Co.
K Dara, 3082, NF, NF, T M and Co.
F Hatipara, 4893, Karachi, 13/1 M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 9.

S S Duchess D'Aosta for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld. 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld. 3999 cwt. ground nuts, Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co.

For Venice:—330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. 55 bales cotton N Rajaram & Co.

For Malta:—15 bales Grey cotton twist, The David Mills Co. Ld.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. 1600 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros. Ld.

For Naples:—5100 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—23 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 151 bales wool, V Oomersey, 13 bales wool, M Mangalchand; 12 bales wool, R Soni, 21 bales wool, G Gumunmall; 17 bales wool R Peerchand; 32 bales wool, R Virchand 100 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 120 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

For Marseilles:—90 cwt gum olibanum Y Moosabhoy.

For Philadelphia:—305 casks goat skins, Briskey Co.

S S Ranchi for London:—3960 cwt. mascer, Ralli Bros. 5 bundles woollen carpets, F Haydoff, 3 bundles fox skins, F Hajioff; 2 cwt lamb skins, A Azizullahoff;

For Masedoes:—81 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook and Son Ld.

S S Billitor for Antwerp:—25 bales cotton fly, K Thacker and Co. 100 bales hemp, Ravania Bros. 1925 cwt linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

For Hamburg:—18 cwt bees wax, Tamboli and Co.

S S Clan Ronald for Dunkirk:—6000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros. 6000 cwt ground nuts E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S Benghoe for Ghent:—220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

For Antwerp:—50 tons tin clippings, Y G Sheriff; 230 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

For Leith:—30,000 cwt cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—303 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld. 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 460 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co. Ld. 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld 600 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 500, bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Kobe:—900 bales cotton, C Dampi and Sons, 300 bales cotton. The Japan Trading and Mfg. Co. Ld. 500 bales cotton, N Fatehally, 500 bales cottor, G. Dossa and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons.

S S Nagpur for Shanghai:—40 cwt turpentine, W Haywood and Clark; 3 bundles fox skins, A Hassam and Co.

For Kobe:—260 bales cotton, N Mahilal.

S S Kashmir for Yokkaichi:—1700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Hongkong:—45 males cotton yarn, Lyon Lord and Co.

For Kobe:—20 bales cotton, N Fatheally; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co. 101 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ld.

For Shanghai: 2000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Sodo Maru for Hongkong:—101 cwt. gum Bhesabol, G H Suchidina; 15 cwt. fish maws, H A Mohomed & Sons; 180 cwt shark fins, H A Mohomed and Sons; 37 cwt shark fins, R Dhanji and Co. 23 cwt fish maws, R Dhanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 9.

S S Rajput from Bassein. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co. Ld.:—

Bassein:—20436 bags rice

From Rangoon:—9555 bags rice, 1970 pieces sleepers.

From Tuticorin:—18 bundles gunnies or H. cloth, 75 bales sunna leaves, 20 bags coffee.

From Calicut:—28 jottas coir yarn, 105 jottas coir rope, 56 H. chests tea, 195 bags cocoanuts.

From Cannanore:—17 bales pappor, 697 bags cocoanuts, 6 bundles sandalwood, 4 bundles gunnies.

From Tellicherry:—405 bags cocoanuts 37 half chest tea.

From Badagarn—182 bags copra.

From Cochin:—679 kollies hooka shells

From Panani—1011 bags cocoanuts.

S S Vasna from Basrah. Agents: M M & Co.:—

From Basrah:—84 boxes specie, 6 bundles gold coins, 1698 bundles skin dates, 34 bags linseed, 524 bags dry dates, 7464 baskets, wet dates, 4 cases dates.

S S Chinwara from Rangoon. Agents M M and Co.:—

From Rangoon:—50485 bags Rice, 2272 bags millet, 590 bags white beans, 500 bags cotton seeds, 10 bags beans, 11 cases cigarettes, 10 tins sauce, 41 pieces pig lead, 1906 bars pig lead, 20 bundles old gunnies, 1636 cases candles.

S S Varsova from Basrah. Agents M M and Co.:—

From Basrah:—11 bundles gold coins, 14 rong, empty cylinder, 10 bundles specie, 15 bundles cloves, 212 bundles skin datse, 2 boxes gold 430 bags dry dates 5347 basket or bundles wet datess.

S S Aunghban from Rangoon. Agents:—Shaw Wallace and Co:—

From Rangoon:—179768 galls kerosine in bulk, 23 bundles shooks, 528 bags paraffin wax, 400 casks lubricating oil, 2150 cases candles 82 pieces, pig lead, 32 bag stearine wax.

S S Wakasa Maru from Yokohama. Agents:—N Y Kaisha:.

From Yokohama:—45 cases cotton shirting 112 cases silk yarn, 20 cases cotton crepe 7 cases cotton goods, 5 cases toys, 165 cont. cooper wire 60 drums sodium sulphide.

From Osaka:—23 cases glass beads, 38 cases red shirting, 121 cases glass ware, 240 cases brass circles, 50 cases enamelledware, 100 cases white zinc powder 130 cases Japanese yarn, 54 cases cotton yarn, 163 bales cotton yarn, 148 bales cotton shirting, 15 cases cotton shirting, 16 cases pearl and shell buttons, 24 cases empty glass bottles, 15 cases glass tubes, 24 cases brass were, 11 cases cobbins, 130 bags iron sand, 400 keg paint, 150 bales grey cotton, 15 bags glue, 30 packages glue, 50 bales grey cotton sheeting, 100 bags sulphur 13 bales paper.

From Kobe:—152 cases glass ware, 85 cases celluloi bangles, 37 cases Bamboo ware, 22 cases cotton flannel, 31 cases stationery, 120 cases silk goods, 76 cases cotton shirting 103 bales cotton shirting, 353 bales cotton sheeting, 40 cases cotton sheeting, 26 cases cotton twill, 14 cases silk yarn, 260 cases glass bangles, 200 kegs red lead, 245 bales cotton yarn, 1450 pieces umber, 15 cases cotton drill, 50 bales cotton drill, 25 bales star unseed, 122 bands coal tar, 16 cases brassware, 25 packages defined sulphur, 14 cases tin ware. 10 cases toys, 16 cases porcelain ware, 5 peppermint oil, 10 cases silk piecegoods.

From Hongokng:—25 bales cassia, 55 cases cotton socks 22 cases preserves ptars chowchow, 50 cases ginger, 4 cases silk piece goods, 60 chests tea, 5 cases aniseed oil.

From Singapore:—20 drums lubricating oil, 2 barrels lubricating oil, 15 tanks lubricating oil, 66 bundles gum Benjamin 90 bundles cassia, 165 bundles rattans, 85 cases pine apple, 413 bags betel nuts, 12 bags nut megs.

From Tokyo:—13 cases toys 29 cases clocks, 25 cases cotton yarn, 8 bales cotton yarn, 6 cases glass ware.

S S Nagoya:—211 cases porcelain, 152 cases glassware, 134 bales grey shirting.

From Moji:—350 bales straw boards, 100 bags cement, 600 casks cement

S S Riverway from Calcutta. Agents:—Graham T Co. Ld.:—

From Calcutta:—6010 tons coal.

S S Kurohisa Maru from Calcutta. Agent Graham Trading Co. Ld.:—

From Calcutta:—7095 tons coal.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

January 9.

A rise of 18 to 2 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market opened steady but eased later on speculative selling. At the close the market again improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 10 points higher. The tone of the market was good.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th instant as under:—

"Wall Street liquidation taken by trade and straddlers."

As a result of a slight improvement in the New York market yesterday, the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning for F G M G Broach April/May at Rs. 361½ and under the influence of selling by Commission Houses and Bazaar operators the rate steadily gave way to Rs. 358, the bazaar eventually closing at Rs. 358½. At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 357½ and going up to Rs. 359½ on buying by Japanese Houses closed quiet at Rs. 358 on Jobbers selling.

Fine M G Oomra for January after having opened at Rs. 351 advanced by a rupee or so but gradually declined on Japanese Houses and Jobbers' selling to Rs. 350, finally closing at Rs. 351: whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 337½ and steadily eased on general selling to Rs. 334½ but the close was steady at Rs. 335½. F G M G Bengal for December/January and March were respectively quoted at Rs. 284½ and Rs. 289.

The demand for ready cotton remained good yesterday and Exporters were keen buyers of nice lots.

COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Fully Good Broach April/May	358
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	286
Fully Good Bengal March	289
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	351
Fine Oomra March	335

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th January, 1926.

Cotton	16,488 bales.
Wheat	5,817 cwts.
Linseed	446 cwts.
Rape, etc.	233 cwts.
Gingellyseed	2,034 cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	15,685 cwts.
Castorseed	3,993 cwts.
Rice	18,777 cwts.
Myrabullams	2,221 cwts.
Cottonseed	24,113 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,717 cwts.
Juwar	149 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	747 cwts.
Bajri	4,304 cwts.
Coal	369 tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Ready	New. Jan.
Bengal, Superfine M.G.	310	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	300	295/300
Bengal F. G.M.G.	285	285
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	295	29
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	390/95	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	350/85	380
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380/85	380
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/70	370
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/75	370
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	330/65	370
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335/65	360
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/55	355
Multapur Fine M.G.	315/45	345/50
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315/35	345
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	(Old)	387
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	280/85	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/70	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/70	.....
Cambodia	400/20	.....

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Jute:—Albion 445; Alliance 515; Anglo India 395; Auckland 237; Barnagore 163; Bally 190; Birla 8.6; Belvedere 490; Budge Budge 415; Caledonian 510; Chapdani 179; Clive 34/8; Craig 512; Cheviot 235; Dalhousie 370; Delta 462/8; Empire 50/8; Fort Gloster 810; Fort William 315; Gondalpara 825; Gourepore 670; Hukumchand 10/4; Hooghly 75; Howrah 37/8; Kamarhatty 572; Kankanarrah 477.8; Kelvin 180; Khardah 425; Kinnison 970; Lansdowne 255; Lawrence 610; Lothian 360; Naihati 430; National 26/12; New Central 580; Northbrook 51/8; Nuddea 48/8; Orient 177; Presidency 7/14; Reliance 62/8; Soorah 27; Standard 385; Union 557; Waverly 7; Hessian 20/13; Jute 124/6.

Cotton—Agra United 0/6/0; Bowaria 352; Bengal Nagpur 24/11; Dumbar 194; Keshavram Cotton 4/4; New Ring 340.

Miscellaneous:—B. B. Petroleum 6; B Corporation 5/10; B. I Corporation D 4/2; Burma Corp. 13; Howra Oil 6; I I Still 23; I Standard wagon 20; Marshalls 3; Madon Theatres 3/5; Scindia Steam 8/8; Titagar Paper 5/10; Thorney Croft 1/4; Imperial Bank 1472; Imperial Conty. 380.

Remarks:—Jute shares quiet owing to the fall in Hessian Cottons easier.

BRELL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st Septr. This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,977	1,5,1722	68,913
Central India	2,631	1,32797	28,406
Barsi and Nagar	1422	77,756	44,528
Hyderabad-Gaorani	441	25,478	18,949
Berar	3391	1,63,479	1,63,883
Central Provinces	1,8:0	79,6 0	96,686
Total Oomras	12,733	6,20,742	4,21,156
Dholera	891	21,603	36,583
N.-W. Provinces	256	1,12,469	57,084
Rajputana	233	37,456	15,011
Sind-Punjab	1,630	8 ,749	1,50,808
Broach	102	478	952
Coompta & Dharwar	1	12,815	9,648
Westerns-Northerns	—	6,907	8,461
Cocoanada	—	1,471	629
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	—	6,441	6,262
Persian	—	1,879	639
American	—	143	6,587
Egyptian and African	38	28,457	22,683
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	352	3,485
Total	16,481	10,68,362	7,69,211

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	This year.	1st Sept. to 7th Jan Last year
Europe	4206	1,58,435 118,705
Japan & China	25,356	3,66,676 3,74,113
Coast Ports	60	7,932 6,675
Upcountry by Rail.	—	4,207 7,572
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	46,617 84,779
Total	29,622	5,82,867 5,81,844

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1,500 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 10.70 good demand.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 17.95 d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.07—.02
March	10.07—.06
May	10.09—.03
July	9.99—.06
October	9.68—.05

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	10.26+.07
March	10.25+.06
May	10.18+.05
July	10.06+.05
October	9.71+.05
August	9.96—.02
December	9.62+.06

EGYPTIANS.

January	17.00—.13
March	16.80 unchgd

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

March 16.95 unchanged

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

January	17.08—.10
February	16.98—.10
March	16.88—.07
April	16.88—.07
May	16.88—.07
June	16.88—.07
July	16.93—.07
August	16.93—.07
September	17.13—.07
October	17.23—.07
November	17.23—.12

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

January	10.29+.10
February	10.27+.10
March	10.27+.08
April	10.22+.07
May	10.18+.05
June	10.10+.04
July	10.06+.05
August	9.93—.05
September	9.80+.04
October	9.70+.04
November	9.62+.03
December	9.60+.04
January	9.56+.03

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Scinde, "Good"	7.50
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.90
Scinde, "Fine"	8.30
Bengal, "Good"	7.60
Bengal, "Fully Good"	8.00
Bengal, "Fine"	8.40
Oomra, "Good"	8.36
Oomra, "Fully Good"	8.70
Oomra, "Fine"	8.10
Broach, "Good"	8.80
Broach, "Fully Good"	9.20
Broach, "Fine"	9.60

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 9.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,113,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	407,000
East Indian Visible Supply	139,000
American Visible Supply	5,459,000
Other Visible Supply	347,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	——
Total Export	——
East Indian Export	——
East Indian Stock	24,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,800
East Indian Actual Export	300
East Indian Imports	5,000
East Indian Speculation	——
American Afloat	137,000
East Indian Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	224,000
Takings of the worlds spinners of the American Cotton	381,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 9.

Cotton:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	——
Day's Exports to Continent	5,000

Futures at New York:—

March	19.86—.15
May	19.38—.18
July	18.91—.01
October	18.15 unchgd.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.11 unchgd.

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	19.33—.04
May	18.91 unchgd.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 5/8.

Demand Bills 48468.

Silver Commercial Bars, Foreign Mined 68½.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 8.

Futures at New York:—

January	20.26+.18
March	20.01+.09
May	19.56+.08
July	18.92+.02

New York, Jan. 9.

Futures at New York:—

January	Unchanged
March	19.86 —.15
May	19.38 —.18
July	18.91 —.01
October	18.15 unchgd.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

January	10.19+.10
March	10.19+.06
May	10.13+.01
July	10.01—.04

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O.C. Liverpool.

January	10.29+.10
March	10.27+.08
May	10.18+.05
July	10.06+.05

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 9.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. 61/6 Dec.-Jan. sellers.

Rosario Santa Fe—58 lbs. 58/3 Jan.-Feb. quote.

Tone:—Firm.

Australian 62/- Jan.-Feb. paid and buyers.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 16,150,000 Qrs.

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) market was firm and closed at 16½ quoted for Jan.-Feb. shipment and at £16½ quoted for Feb.-Mar. shipment and £16½ paid April-May.

Cottonseed Bombay £75/8 sellers for J.-F. shipment closed quiet.

Castorseed Bombay £17½ sellers for J.-F. shipment slow.

Linseed Bombay £20/- J.-F. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20/- J.-F. sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £20/- J.-F. sellers nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19 7/8 J.-F. sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore £23½ sellers for Jan.-Feb. shipment.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 16/1½ Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/- July-Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/2½ July-Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 15/3½ July-Sept. sellers.

Cuban Sugar 11/1½ Nov.-Dec. sellers.

Cuban Sugar January February value 11/7

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 9.

Para up River Fine 41 Feb.-Mar. value.

Ribbed Smokedsheets Spot 43 buyers and 43½ sellers.

Ribbed Smokedsheets Spot April/June 38½ buyers and 38¾ sellers.

Ribbed Smokedsheets Spot July-Sept. 34¾ buyers and 35¼ sellers.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 43 buyers and 43½ sellers.

Market closed easier in absence of demand.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 9.

There was a little pressure rebutted in decline stocks together with certain selling pressure resulted in decline but a renewal of trade buying was anticipated shortly. In view of persistent rumours it stands that an announcement from the Colonial office is generally expected, regarding the possible modifications of the restriction scheme in order to meet the condition arising from the advance of prices beyond the evel originally anticipated. Prospects for 1926 indicate an increased supply which with increased consumption may counterbalance. In this connexion an authoritative source estimate tht minimum production at 640,000 tons and consumption at 610,000 tons which small surplus will save the trade from facing the 1927 crop which is no likely to greatly exceed the 1926 with absolutely bare cupboards and with almost certainly larger consumption confronting them.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper, Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, German	¾	57 0 0
Do.	1	58 0 0
Do.	1¼	57 0 0
Do.	1½	57 0 0
Do.	1¾	57 0 0
Do.	2	57 0 0

METALS.

London, Jan. 9.

English best Selected Copper £63½.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 7/16.

Copper Braziers £75.

Yellow Metal £70.

Hard Spelter £32 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	60 4 0
Do.	1	60 4 0
Do.	1¼	60 4 0
Do. American	1½	62 0 0
Do.	1¾	63 0 0
Do.	2	63 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchtoka joint		37 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 8 0
Lead, Rangoon		28 0 0
Koger, Brass, Metal 3/4		55 8 0
Koger, Brass 1		56 0 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1½		61 0 0
Ger. Copper 1¾ to 2		62 0 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1 1/4		61 8 0
French Copper 3/4 to 2		59 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No.	14½	0 10 6
Do.	No.	20½	0 12 6
Currimbhai	No.	12½	0 10 9
Elphinstone	No.	12½	0 10 6
David	No.	10½	0 10 6
Shapurji	No.	10½	0 10 3
Trikamdas	No.	10½	0 10 9
Sattara	No.	12½	0 11 6
Shapurji	No.	6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No.	6½	0 9 6
Japan	No.	40-1	1 3 9
Japan	No.	42-2	1 6 0
Japan	No.	20	0 14 0
Japan	No.	32	1 1 9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

3½ p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/5.

4 4 p.c. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 87

5 p.c. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 96.

5 p.c. Loan 1935 Rs. 96/4.

5 p.c. Loan (Tax free) 1933 Rs. 100/6

5 p.c. Loan (Tax free) 1945-55 Rs. 100/6

5 1/2 p.c. War Bonds (Tax free) 1928 Rs. 105/10.

6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1926 Rs. 100/10.

6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1930 Rs. 104.

6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1931 Rs. 104/10.

6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1932 Rs. 105/6

6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax free) 1935 Rs. 109.

4 p.c. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 75/8.

4 p.c. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75.

6 p.c. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 102.

4 p.c. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 75.

6 p.c. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.

Tone of Market:—Firm, better enquir for 3-1/2 per cent. paper.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £86 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92 7/8 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 9/16 unchanged.

Conversion Loan £75 1/16. unchanged.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104½ unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent. 55 1/8 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 51½ nominal unchanged.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 66 5/8 unchanged.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57½ unchanged.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 9.

Hongkong Bank £127½.

Chartered Bank £21½.

National Bank £26½.

P. and O. Banking Corp. £9½.

Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 9.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/6 to 14/-.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 9.

Karachi Barley nominal.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

B C RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 930.

Bank's buying 3 M/s. D A Frcs. 955.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 980.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 113½.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 114½.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 161 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4,85-3/8.

London—Paris Frcs. 125.00.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.

London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 120.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

London, Jan. 8.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.

Bar Gold £4/4/10½ steady.

Bar Silver Spot 31 13/16 quiet.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 3/16

Bar Gold steady 24/4 10 1/2

Bar Silver Spot dull 31 13/16

London, Jan. 8.

Exchange Belgium 106.96.

Exchange Athens 364.50.

London, Jan. 9.

Exchange Belgium 106.95

Exchange Athens 366.00

London, Jan. 9.

Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. 127.00.

Rentes 3 per cent. 50.

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 13/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 11/16.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Idle.

Interest day to day loans 3 3/8.

Interest 7 days market loans 4.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3rd December 1925.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

3 Months 4/7/8 per cent.

6 Months 5-1/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 3½ to 3¾ per cent.

1 months 4 per cent.

3 months 4—1/2 per cent.

6 months 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-6.

Sovereigns Forward 13-4-6.

National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-0.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-0

Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-9

Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-9

Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-14-0

Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-4-0

Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71

London, Jan. 8.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10½.

Silver ready, d. 31-13.

Silver forward, d. 31-11.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quite and steady Market. Nothing doing

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Ready:—21/2.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/2/6. At 6 p.m. 21/2/6.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/3/6. At 6 p.m. 21/3/6.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/1/0.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/1/6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Ready:—72/1.

Vaida Posh:—Opening 72/4. Lowest 72/1. At 6 p.m. 72/1.

Vaida Maha:—Opening 71/5. Lowest 71/3. At 6 p.m. 71/3.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 71/1. Lowest 71/-. At 6 p.m. 71/-.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/11/0.

Vaida Fagan:—Opening 1/1/0.

Tone:—Market quiet.

(Continued from Column 6.)

A cinema programme is hardly ever complete without a picture of topical interest. Pathe Gazette has, for years, told us in pictures what is happening in this wonderful world of ours. Now with the coming of the New Year, Pathe's super Gazette will be flashed across the silver screen. It is a forward move in the Picture World, a distinct feature which should earn the appreciation of cinegoers. Two reels of celluloid each fast packed with items of full news value, it is a considerable advance on the old 'topical.'

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

GLOBE.

Many large, beautifully designed and lavishly furnished sets were required for staging the new Pathe serial, "The Fortieth Door," adopted from Mary Hastings Bradley's well-known novel. The colourful city of Cairo and the desert sands of Egypt and the tombs of the ancient Pharaohs form the background for this romantic story of a young American explorer and a beautiful girl imprisoned in a harem. Allene Ray is featured in the role of Aimee, and Bruce Gordan portrays the American. This film will be shortly screened at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road.

WELLINGTON.

Pauline Frederick has in the production "Salvage," to be screened this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao), a story of mother love, one of the finest dramatic opportunities of her remarkable stage and screen career. Her husband believed that gold was an invincible power—and yet there was a greater power, as he learned—too late. That is the theme of the Robertson-Cole picture, "Salvage," a story of mother love.

A woman, loyal, true and upright, with the deep-rooted love for home and children that is the heritage of every woman; a man whose creed has been to get gold and whose highest ideal of marriage is the perpetuation of his name and race so that more gold may be gathered; a woman who has in the journey of life lost her more noble instincts, and has become a sodden, wreck of humanity; a man clean, honorable and faithful who is plunged into a tragedy which threatens to leave an everlasting mark of shame.

These are the characters who carry the main thread of the story in "Salvage." The programme includes some wonderful feats of the famous Clairvoyant Professor Amrak.

WEST-END.

In Katherine MacDonald's latest Associated First National photoplay, "Domestic Relations," which is being screened this week at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) the famed beauty of the screen had the role of the young wife of a jurist who inflicts pin-pricks of pain upon his wife with his indifference, his sarcastic remarks, his failure to appreciate her love. Any married woman who has experienced it will testify that there is no suffering that hurts so much as does this "mental cruelty" type of marital anguish. The force that was adopted by another husband in "Domestic Relations," when he failed to believe his wife resulted in the man being sent to prison by the same judge, who that very morning had cruelly hurt his own wife with his mental flagellation.

THE QUAINTS AGAIN.

For his 1926 tour, R. B. Salisbury, has secured a bigger band of artistes than usual and presents "The Quaints and London Comedy Company" which opens in Bombay on January 16th. He has secured the Eastern rights of "No, No, Nanette," the musical comedy that is making history at the Palace Theatre, London, "The Ghost Train," the new mystery play, "The Unfair Sex," and "The Sport of Kings." In addition the bright musical show for which the "Quaints" are well-known has been retained. The artistes to support this ambitious programme include Clive Woods, Sylvia Lennox, Kathleen West, Godon Rennie several old Eastern favourites and R. B. Salisbury himself. This very enterprising effort will be the tit-bit of the theatrical year in Bombay.

FREDERIC CULPITT'S SEASON.

Laughter and mystery are the two great features of Frederic Culpitt's performance which continues at the Excelsior Theatre this evening with a changed programme. No modern conjurer can present his tricks in a more amusing form than the whimsical wizard-late of, Maskelyne and Devant. He is a wizard in more senses than one, and can guarantee to make the most frozen-faced audience laugh in two minutes. The poster trick, the "elastic lady," and the human cane rack" are three of his mystifying numbers, and in addition he is a past master of sleights of hand. His supporting company, a vivacious young trio on their first visit to India have already made an excellent impression here by their lively entertainment.

PATHE.

Wesley Barry, the boy actor whom everybody likes to watch on the screen because he is boyhood incarnate, the spirit that never dies, is to be seen at the Royal Opera House in his latest picture, "Heroes of the Street," a Harry Rapf production distributed by Warner Brothers. This is a screen adaptation of Lem Parker's stage play. The story centers around young thirteen-year-old Micky Gallaham, Irish up to his blue eyes, and blessed with a pair of fists which he finds useful in defending his reputation in the usual street fights of kids. Mickey's father is a good-hearted policeman who loves his family devotedly. A gang of clever blackmailers is busy in the city; they are the tools of some mysterious super-criminal unknown even to the crooks themselves. Mickey's father is shot dead in the course of his duties; and all clues point to this shadowy sleuth, but the police are baffled. Left an orphan and the home-providor, young Mickey is unhappy; the Irish in him wants to see the murderer brought to book, and he starts out on the search.

This involves him in some of the most extraordinary escapades, some laughable and ridiculous, others exciting and adventurous. Mickey, while sleuthing, helps to smooth the course of true love between an actress and a young man who has befriended him.

(Continued in column 5.)

"INDIA OF TOMORROW"

MR. JINNAH AT STUDENT'S BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union and the Young Men's Parsi Association. Mr. M. A. Jinnah spoke on "India of To-morrow," at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

Mr. Jinnah said he could not discuss the "India of To morrow" without analysing the India of To-day. In the first instance, apart from the fact that India was under a foreign rule, let them consider some of the important things. The percentage of literacy in India was between 6 to 7 per cent. Even in Afghanistan the percentage of people who could read and write was sixty of whom about 20 per cent were well educated people who could read and write both Arabic and Persian. He did not think there was any civilised country in the country which called itself as such and had only 6 or 7 per cent. literates. Then about commerce even in Bombay they had got Indian banks which they could count on their fingers, and most of the articles they wanted came from outside. In foreign countries in every town they would find as many banks as there were streets. In commerce and industry India was undoubtedly at a low ebb. He then referred to currency and exchange problem which he said was neglected in India. About the defence of India again it was a neglected question, and Indians ascribed everything to this Satanic Government. While it was doubtless due to the Government, they had to go forward in spite of that Government and inspite of all the difficulties placed in their way. He asked how many of them took any deep interest in their the defence problem? They were utterly helpless in this matter. Then again about Hindu-Mhslim unity he had heard about it for the last 25 years and yet it was never accomplished, and it was at times getting away farther and farther from them. It was said that as long as the British Government was there they would never be united, but then as long as they were never united the British Government would always be there. During the last two years their hostility and ill-feeling had grown more intense. Then again there were differences between the different communities themselves; even among the Muslims there were many communal difference, as among Hindus. Then in politics amongst the Nationalists there were Swarajists, moderates, no-changers, independents and non-descripts. (Laughter). And they were all Nationalists! Then the question before them was: Do you think you are likely to make real substantial progress and get nearer our goal? That was the question for them to consider. No doubt people spoke in glowing terms of their ancient cultures and land, and it was all very well for political platforms. But did it do any good to them at present? This great and rich country was their great legacy, and he had no doubt that his legacy was better than that of his father and then again his father's legacy was better than his grandfather's. He had no doubt about it at all. The speaker then spoke of the autocratic days of British officers, and the gradual evolution of reforms to the present day Montague-Chelmsford reforms. What was going to be the next step? It was about this step there were differences and divisions in parties. The differences were about methods and not about the substance of the main demand as there was no difference about it at all. They all wanted responsible self-Government and they wanted men of sound judgment who would fight for them, and earn the respect of this Government, had as it was.

WANTED ONE PARTY

Mr. Jinnah wanted to see only one party and one party alone—the party of opposition to fight the Government. If they had one party in the various legislatures to go on fighting government in all matters which were calculated to be prejudicial to the interests of the country and at the same time not neglect those matters which bore results immediately and support Government and see through those measures. He did not say there would be no differences between them, but the political object and goal before them was to establish parliamentary government. He was sure from the present turmoil there might emerge a people's party carrying on a united struggle and fighting inch by inch whenever such a fight was called for with their Government. Referring to Civil disobedience he said it was revolution and there was no disguising the fact. They said. "We are going to mobilise our forces and make preparations for a revolution." But was it possible to prepare themselves in a leisurely manner, and was the opposite party going to make no counter preparations and were the Government going to say that they would do nothing in the meantime, while their preparations were going on? And what time would it take for them to train at least 20 to 25 per cent of the population—about six crores of people—for civil disobedience to be absolutely non-violent and peaceful? They had only to think of the scheme to find that it was not sound and practical, and what was the good of spreading ideas which would bear no fruit, and which were neither sound nor practical. The first step, said Mr. Jinnah, they would have to take was to reach the zenith of their constitutional organisation and struggle, and they had not reached there yet. Instead of dreaming of things far away, was it not better for them to organise? He, of course, had no hesitation or fear to state that a nation or people were entitled to resort to any means or methods for attaining freedom. While that proposition was sound, people had also to consider what was the right course to adopt and what was the best way to get out of the difficulty? If India could have crores of men ready to sacrifice everything for their country and to work for it, he had no doubt. Government would think twice before refusing their demands. While the people were religiously conscious, he said, politically they were not and they had to awaken the men and women of India to a real political consciousness. They had to develope their trade and industry and commerce, and last but not least they had to look after their defence. Indians must be in a position to defend their country against internal and external commotion and he asked youngmen to join the army in larger numbers.

WHY FIGHT GOVT. ALONE?

Mr. Natarajan thanked Mr. Jinnah for giving a straight-forard and honest pronouncement, in which there was very little with which he personally did not agree. But he asked what was the use of always fighting the Government? There was no other Government in the world, as the British Government, which depended more on the good will of the people. British Government was the symbol of the people's incapacity to organise themselves and as soon as people came together there would be no British Government. Non-co-operation, logically, was very sound because the British Government could not be carried on for a single day without the help of Indians. But the masses of people were not convinced that their interests would be as safe in the hands of Indians, as in the hands of British Government. If Indians could convince the smallest minorities that their interests were safe, they would be able to join together for a common goal.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally in proposing a vote of thanks invited Mr. Jinnah to join the Congress, and from there to organise the country. About the question of joining the army he said Indians were positively discouraged and even the members of the U. T. C. were most shamefully treated.

MADRAS RACES.

HIGHROAD WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP.

THE MOUNT PLATE:—Dist. six furlongs.

Mr. Nugent Grant's SUNNYLADY 9/3, May 1
The Earl of Shannon's STILL BETTER 8/8, Easton 2
Messrs. Hannyngton and Bewes' TURBULANCE 7/4, Orme 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Sunnylady, 5 to 2 Turbulance, fours Stillbetter.

Tote paid: 18 win.

THE MUBARAK PLATE:—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Joshirao's AMRIN 8/0, Mcquade ... 1
Maharajah of Kolhapu'r GREYFOX 9/2, Thompson 2
Messrs. A. Ali and M. J. Talib's HAMSTEAD 7/9, Burgess 3
Mr. Gegg's LUTCHMAN 8/10, Hardinge 4

Also ran: Sawi 9/8, Last Call 9/4. Yemen 9/3, Muzyed 8/9, Panama 8/5, Meazer 8/3, Haroosh 7/13, Hardon 7/3.

Betting: fours Yemen, Lutchman Meazer, fives Greyfox, eights Amrin, sixes the others.

Tote Paid: Rs. 230 win, Rs. 53, Rs. 28, and Rs. 36 places.

GALLOWAY PLATE:—Dist. six furlongs.

H. R. Gegg's GALLOPEUR OLIVER 9/0, Harding 1
Earl of Shannon's THE TODDLER 9/10 Meekings 2
Maharajah of Kolhapur's SHEWANTI 7/0, Rankin 3
Maharajah of Mysore's GREYDAWN 8/1, Orme 4

Also ran. Pride of Kildare 9/0.

Betting: Evens Gallopeur Oliver, twos The Toddler, 5 to 2 Greydawn, tens the rest.

Tote paid: Rs. 19 win, Rs. 14, and Rs. 20 places.

THE IRAQ PLATE:—Dist. 1 1/4 miles.

G. H. Essaji's DIRRAH 8/10, Easton ... 1
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's DETECTIVE 8/2, Meekings 2
Mr. Khairaz's CONFEDERACY 8/5, Mcpherson 3
Mr. Eve's COME SCAMP 7/12, Hoyt ... 4

Also ran: Arab Knight 9/6, Young Takreet 8/0, Sylvanmore 7/13, Five Step 7/2, Electric Power 7/0.

Betting: Twos Confederacy, fives Dirrah and Sylvanmore, sixes Detective, and Young Takreet, tens the rest.

Tote paid: Rs. 72, win, and Rs. 31, Rs. 30 and Rs. 21 places.

THE GOVERNORS CUP:—Dist. R. C. and distance.

Sirdar Lakshmi Kantharaj Ur's HIGHROAD 9/0, Beasley 1
Murphy's BURNHAM BEECHES 8/7, Orme 2
Maharajah of Kolhapur's BHAWANITALWAR 8/1, Thompson 3
Maharajah of Mysore's TRUEGRACE 8/11 Easton 4

Also ran: Tossup 8/8, The Gaffer 8/2, Baalmazol 8/2, Martenora 7/11, Plantium 7/9, Battlecall 7/7, Stickfast 7/0.

Betting: Fives High Road, Plantium and Battlecall, sixes Bhawanitalwar, Baalmazal sevens Truegrace and Burnham Beaches, ten the rest.

Tote paid: 47 win, Rs. 24, Rs. 50, Rs. 51 places.

THE ROYAPURAM PLATE:—Dist. 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Fellowe's MELLERAY'S JOY 9/0, Easton 1
Mr. J. J. Murphy's BRAVEQUEEN 8.13 Orme 2
Messrs. Pogose and Choriaria's LITTLEGEM ROSE 8/5, Meekings 3
Mr. Eve's VOLSURE 8/7, Hoyt 4

Also ran: Warburton 8/1, Neaptide 8/0,

Betting: Evens Littlegem Rose, threes Bravequeen, fours Melleray's Joy, fives Warburton, seven Volsure and Neaptide.

Tote paid: 50 win, 26 and 22 places.

An objection was raised against the winner by the owner of Mellaray's Joy for crossing, which was upheld with the result that Melleray's Joy was declared winner and Bravequeen was placed the second.

THE SIVAGANGA CUP:—Dist. six furlongs.

Maharajah of Mysore's DRUMMER BOY 7/0, Howton 1
Maharajah of Kolhapur's SHIRTAJ 9/11 Thompson 2
Mr. Khairaz's JOVIALITY 8/0, Hoyt 3
Mr. Essaji's ZARA 9/11, Macpherson ... 4

Also ran: Mystery 9/12, May B 9/9, Criadillo 8/11, Sible 7/11, Applicate 7/6, Devotion 7/5, Maud B 7/0, and Esme 7/0.

Betting: Evens May B Sible, Fives Shirtaj, sixes Zara, Criadillo, sevens Joviality Maud B, twelves others.

Tote paid: Rs. 361, win Rs. 76, Rs. 43, and Rs. 126 places.

THE BOMBAY PLATE:—Dist. 1 mile. Rs. 1000 winner, Rs. 300 second, 200 third. A handicap for Arabs which have not won race value Rs. 1000 or over.

Maharajah of Kolhaupr's DURBAR 8/4, Thompson 1
Maharajah of Mysore's HULOOB 7/10, Howton 2
Mr. Talib's SICANDER 7/9, Orme 3
Rajmohamed Vazar's CHANCHOON 8/0, Beasley 4

Also ran: Somebeauty 8/10, Clogdance 8/3, Dilcojan 7/13, Highflag 7/13.

Betting: Evens Durbar, fours Somebeauty, eights Sicander, sixes rest.

Tote paid: Rs. 23, win Rs. 15, Rs. 22, and Rs. 37 places.

KAKORI "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

EXAMINATION OF SECOND APPROVER

LUCKNOW, Jan. 9.

Indubhushan Mittra (16 years) the second approver in the Kakori Conspirary Case was cross-examined this morning before Mr. Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow. Replying to counsel for accused Indu said he was not arrested on 26th September 1925, but on 30th of that month. Witness was let out on bail on 16th or 17th October. Witness was brought to Lucknow and made confession before the Special Magistrate on 17th October 1925. He had already made a statement to Khanbahadur Tasadduq Hussain and Mr. Banerjee of the C.I.D. on second or third day after his arrest.

ANOTHER APPROVER

After Indu was cross-examined Gopi Mohan alias Gopinath (25 years) of Cawnpore appeared in the witness box. He deposed that he knew Ramdularey (accused). Witness was a volunteer of the Sewa Samiti of which Ramdularey was the Drill Master. Ramdularey was arrested on a warrant from Bombay in 1920 in connection with the theft case. Ramdularey came back to Cawnpore in 1921 and began to work for the Congress cause. Ramdularey was once served with a notice under Section 144 Cr. P. C. while at Pilbhit arrested and convicted there. Sometime in 1923 Ramdularey made witness swear both orally and in writing that any secrets confided to him (witness) by Ramdularey would not be disclosed by witness. Ramdularey confided to witness that he (Ramdularey) was a member of a secret society. Witness was entrusted with the work of receiving letters addressed to himself meant for Ramdularey. Writing on the covers of such letters was somewhat curved. That curved writing indicated that the letters were meant for Ramdularey. In 1923 and 1924 witness received a number of letters meant for Ramdularey. On the average 3 or 4 such letters arrived every month Witness once opened one such letter it was written in Bengali. Witness had on one occasion seen Ramdularey take a letter to Suresh Bhattacharjya (accused) Editor of "Vartman". Suresh read it out to Ramdularey. Besides the letters meant for Ramdularey witness once received a parcel by post from Benares. It was meant for Ramdularey because the address was written in curve. The postal receipt for that parcel was shown to witness in the court. After some hesitation witness said that the signature on the receipt was his own. Witness handed over the parcel to Ramdularey who told witness that the packet contained leaflets named "The Revolutionary". Witness had heard that those leaflets had been distributed in Cawnpore. Witness had once seen a copy of it in Ramdularey's pocket. Besides Ramdularey witness knew among the accused, Sureshchandra Bhattacharjya, Birghadra and Jotishankar Dixit. In witness's knowledge and belief all those men were members of the secret society. In November 1924 there was a meeting of the secret society at the National School in Cawnpore and again in December 1924. Witness attended both those meetings and was posted at the door to watch that no outsiders went in. At the second meeting Suresh Bhattacharjya (accused) asked every one present including witness to distribute carefully some leaflets that were to arrive soon. Witness correctly identified in the court Sureshchandra Bhattacharjya, Birbhadra Tewari and Jotishankar Dixit.

Cross examined by Babu Ajitprasad, counsel for accused, witness said his eyesight was very bad. Even at very near range he read with difficulty and mostly in "andaz" (guesswork). He had read only the headline of the leaflet he found in Ramprasad's pocket, but had not read its contents. Witness did not know the meaning of the word "Revolutionary". His knowledge of Engiish was very limited. Some more prosecution witnesses will give their evidence on Monday.

HORNIMAN ARRIVES TO-MORROW.

BOMBAY TO GIVE WARM WELCOME

PROCESSION AND RECEPTION.

Mr. B. G. Horniman is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow (Tuesday) between 5 and 6 p.m.

A deputation of the Citizens of Bombay will meet him on his arrival at Kalyan by the Madras Mail. From Kalyan he will travel to Bombay in a decorated special train, the arrangements of which are being looked after by Mr. Jivraj Nensey. It will stop at Thana and at Dadar and is due at Bori Bunder at about 5-30 p.m.

THE PROCESSION.

Mr. Horniman will be taken in a procession to Congress House, Girgaum Back Road. The following will be the route:—

Crawford Market,
Abdul Rehman Street,
Javeri Bazaar,
Bhuleshwar,
Sandhurst Road,
Congress House.

There will be a reception at Congress House, over which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

The reception in Bombay is offered on behalf of all political bodies, including the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Municipal Congress Party, the Khilafat Committee, etc., etc.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

All Volunteers belonging to all National bodies are requested to be present at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Victoria Terminus.

AT THE "CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

From the Congress House Mr. Horniman will proceed to the "Bombay Chronicle" Office where also a reception will be given to him.

GOLD STANDARD PROPOSAL.

COMMISSION TO GO TO AMERICA.

In view of the extensive support forthcoming in the evidence given before the Indian Currency Commission for the proposal to establish a gold standard in India, "The Englishman" of Calcutta understands that the Rt. Hon. Hilton Young President, and certain members of the Commission will shortly proceed to the United States.

Before any decisive opinion can be given as to the advisability or otherwise of the gold standard suggestion as far as India is concerned, it is said that the Commission desires to study the question in all its aspects, particularly, in the United States, which now has a preponderating voice in all questions affecting gold supplies. As soon as the Commission has finished the task of recording evidence in India, it will probably go to New York.

It is not known how long the Commission will remain in the United States.

LIST OF QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

Another list of admitted questions for the Assembly shows that enquiries by various members include those regarding decisions on the question of the Army Canteen Board's affairs, Rates Tribunal, rupee tender system, Marine Committee's report, rumoured appointment of a Royal Commission on agriculture and External Committee's report.

Mr. D. P. Sinha in a question urges concession in passages to Indian students proceeding to Great Britain for studies.

Mr. Peyarelal in his question suggests that Delhi being the capital should have an elected seat in the Council of State if need be by extension of the Delhi Province and that as laws of the Punjab are extended to the Delhi Province, Delhi should also have an elected seat in the Punjab Council.

A Dadar correspondent writes:—Mr. C. E. Saalfelt, Supdt. R.M.S., B. Division Poona, visited the Ro Dadar on the 7th inst. The staff of the R.M.S. B Division Bombay took the opportunity of garlanding him and gave a pan-supari party. Mr. C. E. Saalfelt is to retire on the 18th inst.

VISHWA BHARATI LUXMI EXHIBITION.

OPENING OF ART GALLERY SECTION

The Hon. Sir Gulam Hussein Hydayatulah, Minister of Local Self-Government declared open the Art Gallery of the Vishwa Bharati Luxmi Exhibition on Sunday evening before a large gathering. The object of the Exhibition, he said, was to promote the economic and industrial development of the country. It had, therefore, a very laudable, useful and educative value. The world was progressing towards economic and industrial development and as India depended more or less upon agriculture he thought it was time that it awoke and developed her industry and trade to keep pace with the other countries of the world. Indians generally concentrated their energy on service and neglected industry and therefore, there was a great deal of unemployment in the country. He was glad to observe the political consciousness in the country, but he also hoped that there would be industrial awakening. Indians, he said, should strive to gain not only political equality with other nations, but also compete with them for industrial and economic superiority, for India's well being depended upon her industrial and economic development. Finally he regretted that, Lady Hidayatulla was unavoidably prevented from coming that evening to open the Ladies' Section of the Art and Craft Exhibition. He then declared open the Art and Craft section and after a programme of music was gone through the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

GIRL'S ACCIDENTAL DROWNING

Munabai Ibrahim a Mohamedan girl aged two years was playing near a tank adjoining a nahni of Jamnadas Chawl at Chimna Butcher Street on Saturday evening when she fell in the tank and was drowned. When a neighbour saw her dead to-day floating in the tank he raised an alarm and was taken out. At an inquest held by the Coroner evidence was led to show that water in the tank was accumulated for the last eight or nine days. The landlord was informed that the drain was choked up but he took no notice to repair it.

The jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning and remarked that the landlord Jamnadas Prabhudas was guilty of gross negligence in allowing the nahni to remain choked up though the matter was brought to his notice.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MR. MATTHEW.

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Mr. K. E. Matthew, manager to the late Mr. Abdul Kader Bawla, was the victim of an unfortunate accident to-day as a result of which Mr. Matthew sustained serious injury to his left eye. Mr. Matthew who is a fine badminton player was having a set or two at Saraswati Bag Club (Gowd Saraswah Colony), Andheri. In negotiating a high smash, Mr. Matthew got in the way of his partner, whose racket met Mr. Matthew's spectacles instead of the shuttlecock, smashing the glasses and seriously injuring Mr. Matthew's left eye. A doctor was called in, and he advised his immediate removal to the J. J. Hospital. Mr. Matthew is now in hospital where inquiries elicited the information that the injury promises to yield to treatment.—A. P.

BOLH GAYA TEMPLE & A. I. C. C.

The Assistant Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee writes:—

"The report of Messrs. Brajakishore Prasad, K. P. Jayaswal and Rajendra Prasad and Swami Damodar Dass Sadhu on the "Bodh Gaya Temple" will be considered by the All-India Congress Committee at its next meeting. If any person desires to make any representation to the All-India Congress Committee regarding the report he should send such representation so as to reach the A.I.C.C. office at 107 Hewett Road, Allahabad, not later than the 10th proximo (February.)"

(Continued from Column 6.)

the 8th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" arrived London on Friday the 8th instant.

The Clan line s.s. "Alpine" left Suez evening 7th inst.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH WORKMEN'S UNION

Mr. Jhabwalla, the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union, states as follows:—

A representation was made to Government requesting the latter to grant to the Bombay Telegraph Workmen Union the right of representing their interests on the Local Advisory Committee which settles all questions pertaining to general official management of the Department. The Telegraph Department have now informed Mr. Jhabwalla that Government have been pleased to grant that right. This is a step forward in recognition of labour interest by Government.

THROUGH SERVICE WITH KATHIAWAR

In his letter, dated the 18th December, 1925, the General Traffic Manager, to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, says that regarding the train service with Kathiawar Railways via Dhandhuka the Bhavnagar Railway hope to be ready with their entry into Botad by about the 15th January, 1926, and it has been decided to run (1) Nos. 167 up and 168 down passenger trains connecting with the Broad Gauge Mails at Ahmedabad to and from Upleta, (2) 62 down and 63 up mixed trains connecting with the Baroda Locals, viz.:—25 Down and 26 Up at Ahmedabad to and from Botad. from 1st February, 1926.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY. Jan. 12.

Co-operative Socities' Registrars', Conference Sir Vithaldas, Thackersey Memorial Building, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, 11-30 a.m. H E. the Governor inaugurating the proceedings and Mr. H. Culvert C.I.E., I.C.S., presiding.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting Apollo Street 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

The s.s. Ranchi with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise. a.m.	Sunset. p.m.
Jan. 11 (Mon.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m.
Jan. 12 (Tues.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 19m.
Jan. 13 (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m.
Jan. 14, (Thurs.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m.
Jan. 15 (Fri.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Sadu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, to-morrow (Tuesday).

BAND AT CHOWPATY BANDSTAND

The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment (A. F. I.) will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY

The total number of Jain patients treated during December last at the above Dispensary, were 630, out of which 400 were males 191 were females; and 99 were children.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Wednesday (the 13th instant), at 6 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m of 8th instant to 6 a.m. of 9th instant:—

Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 76. Total mortality this day last year was 99.

MRS SAKINABAI DISPENSARY

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of Decemger was 7922 out of which 1061 were males 3670 were females and 3191 were children.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSN

The Secretary of the Bombay Commission Agents' Association announces that the members of the institution will keep their firms closed on Thursday next, (the 14th instant) on account of Makar Sankramana day, so that no business of Hundis or any other kind would be carried by them.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Mr. S. N. Haji, Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Rangoon, will deliver a public lecture on "Indian Mercantile Marine", today (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. in the College Hall. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., M.C.S., will preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received new year calendar from Messrs. Jaffer Mahadeen Sahib and Sons, Attar Merchants and perfumers, Mysore, the Remington Typewriter Company. Bombay Mohan Printing Press, Ahmednagar, Messrs. A. K. Joshi and Co., (Ravi Vaibhav F. A. Litho Press) Bombay, and S. V. Wagh and Sons, Bombay.

G WARD SPINNING CLUB DADAR

Members of the above Club are requested to send their subscription for forwarding to the All-India Spinners Association etc., to the Pro-Secretary c/o the "G" Ward District Congress Committee at an early date. Intending members are requested to register their names as early as possible. Application forms can be obtained from the Congress Committee's Office at Oollengal building, Lady Jamsetjee Rd., Dadar.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, at Cavel Street, Mandvi and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of Nov. 1925 in all 1637 patients were attended to at these centres and the hospital out of these were 1126 women, 293 children and 218 infants, 7 cases were admitted into the hospital. The daily average attendance being 60.6. The total number of deliveries done upto date was 195. The District visiting nurses paid 244 visits and 11 expectant mothers were under observation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of 26th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m.

(Continued from Column 5.)

MARBLE & TILES

PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES

Available in large quantities

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED

CONSTITUTIONS, FUNCTIONS and FINANCE

OF

INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES

Cr. 8vo. P. P. 513+XLii

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH and Miss G. J. BAHADURJI

M. A., L. T. C. L.

Price Rs. 10/-

Postage 12 annas per copy.

A small number of copies in a superior edition, priced Rs. 15 each is also available and suitable for libraries, presentation etc

This is a new venture, a pioneer effort in a yet untrodden field of Indian Economics and Politics. Analysing Municipal *constitutions* with a wealth of comparisons, the authors study the *functions* of Municipalities in India and abroad in bold outlines of great erudition and wonderful originality; and follow up this study by detailed analysis of *Municipal Finance*, as striking in its bold originality as it is suggestive in its exhaustive recommendations. No one interested in Municipal administration can be possibly afford to be without this

Splendid Example of scholarly Research and statesmanlike originality.

Write at once

Ordering your Copy

to the Publishers.

The Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd,

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE

Mellows St., BOMBAY.

Reasonable discount will be allowed booksellers.

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition

SAJAN & CO.

4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PRACTICAL CHROMOPATHY

Nature's plan of healing and preventing diseases with light and colours. An up-to-date work on Heliotherapy Rs. 1/12.

ROY & CO.,

Homeopathis, Princess Street, Bombay.

The ONLY INVESTMENT

WHICH DOES NOT DEPRECIATE IN VALUE

IS A

Life Assurance Policy

INSURE WITH

THE BOMBAY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMERICAN

A. C. MOTORS from ¼ to 25 H.P D.C. Motors 1-8 to 15 H.P. Portable and Testing Instruments Rectifiers, Elec. Coffee grinders and Icecream freezers. Competitive prices, Heavy Built.

Apply R. N. BAPASOLA, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort or

BABAN GOKHALAY.

Bhatwadi, Girgaum.

JUST ARRIVED

"FORWARD"

WINTER ANNUAL

Price 8 Annas.

Can be had at

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Medow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER IN STOCK.

Apply sharp.

On receipt of annas nine a copy will be posted immediately.

LAST OPPORTUNITY.

MATRIC STUDENTS.

DESAI'S TUTORIAL CLASS revise elementary mensuration in Arithmetic Ratio, proportion and variation in Algebra and last theories of the 3rd Book in Geometry, in January. Splendid opportunity for weak students. Morning and Evening Classes 66-68, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1926.

COLOUR AND COMMUNITY.

Sir Abdur Rahim has issued an apology for his speech at Aligarh, but he does not take away from the virulent tone of his contribution to the Indian problem. The comment which his utterance has elicited ought to make him realise the grotesque exaggeration of differences which he urged for the consumption of the Mussalmans. Instead of discussing the common traits between Hindus and Mussalmans he dilated on the academic differences between two religions. "The fact, however, is," said Sir Abdur Rahim, after a painful survey of contradictions, "that the Hindus and Mahomedans are not two religious sects, like the Protestants and Roman Catholics of England, but form two distinct communities or peoples, and so they regard themselves. Their respective attitude towards life, their distinctive culture, civilization and social habits, their traditions and history, no less than their religion, divide them so completely that the fact that they have lived in the same country for nearly a thousand years has contributed hardly any thing to their fusion into a nation." Sectarian differences have, however, caused under a single religion as much discord and bloodshed as in the conflict of rival creeds. It is patriotism alone that counts.

If there were nothing to be said against this juxtaposition, there would be no hope of reconciliation between the two communities. But, it is a false statement of historic tendencies. Sir Abdur Rahim refuses to contemplate the elements of unity, but to students of Indian history it must be evident that in racial descent Hindus and Mussalmans in India have a common heritage. If we think highly about these tendencies we shall discern not a conflict but a confluence of culture. Sir Abdur Rahim, however, is alarmed at petty squabbles for preferment and office. If we had the space to reproduce his cosmopolitan views as the writer of the Dissenting Minute in the Islington Commission, his present apprehensions would appear artificial and incongruous In fact, his recantation enables us to surmise that he is not quite hearty over the violent accents of his speech at Aligarh. Speaking on the issue, Mr. Jinnah has taken the easy course of equating Sir Abdur Rahim's denunciation against the pronouncements of Lala Lajpat Rai. Between the two extrémes Mr. Jinnah pursues the middle course but we feel that Mr. Jinnah would serve better by being more specific in his condemnation. He refers to the Congress-League Pact of Lucknow holding it up as a model for further development. He entirely endorses the resolution of the Muslim League without accepting the sentiments of Sir Abdur Rahim. In provinces where there is a majority of Mussalmans he wants a scientific excess of Muslim influence, while in provinces where Mussalmans are in a minority he asks for thirty per cent. guarantee. Against that proposal the Hindu Sabha champions suggest a uniform scale, hoping that oppression of one province might be balanced by corresponding treatment of the minority in another. The problem thus expressed seems baffling. But, it all the same suggests the wisdom of leaving it to separate provinces to settle in the initial stage the proportion of legislative power.

If the whole problem is decentralised, we have every hope of a compromise being attained. In this conflict all the communities suffer from the non-recognition of the fact that their poverty and squalor are due to their common servitude. Sir Abdur Rahim does not realise the devastation of foreign rule when he moans over petty incidents of conflict. To him there is the vision of divided culture and implacable warriors, but it gives no account whatever to the fusion of races that is taking place and to the secularised aspect of modern Government. We think it is an idle complaint to dwell upon the interest of Mussalmans in pan-Asiatic developments. With the threat of white race supremacy, no Asiatic can afford to treat a wide outlook as an offence. As days pass it is evident we have to stand together against the profligate dominance of colour. On this issue there can be no sectarian differences and we hope that Hindus will not misunderstand and the passionate concern of Asiatic countries to assert their rights. In their general sentiment the Muslim League has not succumbed to the miserable lead given by Sir Abdur Rahim. It is no use harping upon differences when the active secular vision of the people points to the co-ordination of affinities rather than the conflicts of superstition. We hope that in future utterances whether of the Hindu Sabha or the Muslim League we shall be advised by common resolutions; and to obtain a united lead all parties ought to sink their differences and regard the National Congress as the safest organ of non-communal and truly representative expression.

THE CORPORTION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation is to be asked to-day to accept the Government proposals regarding their contribution to the expenditure on free and compulsory primary education which the Corporation has recently introduced in two wards of the City. These proposals are explained in a letter of November 17 last from the President of the Corporation who informed the Government how he expounded the nature of their offer to the members of the Corporation, and found that "it was acceptable to the members present" but that an overwhelming majority of them had a certain important reservation to make. The financial help to the Corporation was to come from the levy of a stamp duty of 1 per cent. over the present duty on transfer of property in the City of Bombay. "If the income of the duty was less than half the excess costs the deficit would be made up by a cash contribution, but if the income exceeded half the excess cost, the Corporation could retain it and credit it to the building fund for erecting schools." And the value of the new device, Mr. Baptista stated in his letter to Government, was "that this offer of Government would create a legal liability on Government and not be subject to the vote of the Legislative Council." But the overwhelming majority of the Corporation were of the opinion, and in our opinion were absolutely right in holding that view, that the Government contribution should come from revenues derived from the whole Presidency. The levy of another tax on the citizens of Bombay, overtaxed as they are, and particularly of a tax like the stamp duty which was specifically rejected by the Legislative Council at the last budget session, was bound to be condemned ultimately by members of the Corporation but they wanted to maintain an attitude helpful for purposes of conciliation and negotiation in a dispute with Government which the Corporation has been anxious to shorten if the Government have not. How did the Government treat them?

A month afterwards they wrote to the Corporation that they withdrew their wonderful offer, that the people of this city should be taxed more, if they wanted compulsory education, and they took note of the fact "that the Corporation is not likely to accept this offer but will desire Government to pay half the cost of the extra expenditure upon primary education in the municipal area, at the same time leaving it to Government to levy whatever taxation for the purpose they may consider necessary". As a matter of fact what the Corporation wants is that the Government should stick to their promise of 1918, and be willing to pay 50 per cent. of the extra expenditure the Corporation has to incur, from the provincial revenues. But after this Government reply the Corporation had no option but to decide that a civil suit against the Government to compel them to fulfil their contract must be instituted. At this stage, however, another event in this tragi-comedy occurred. Last week the Government wrote to the Corporation to say that their letter withdrawing the offer should be taken as cancelled, and that their earlier essay in negotiation, that of September 2 last, should be again on the tapis. We would warn the Corporation that they should not be trapped into the belief that this earlier epistle conciliatory is in any way better in substance than the Corporation President's explanation in his letter of Nov. 17 last of what the Government offer is. In fact the letter of September 2 suggests the imposition of that stamp duty which the Legislative Council rejected. The Government are prepared to share fifty per cent. of the expenditure towards primary education by levying an additional tax as stamp duty on transfer of property within the city of Bombay. It is the duty of the Corporation to-day to reject such a proposal and again to point out to Government that what they undertook to accept was a provincial liability which must be fulfilled out of provincial revenues. To make the present proposal of an additional tax on Bombay is for the Government to ask the Corporation to bear the whole of the 100 per cent. expenditure on primary education and go back on their explicit undertaking of 1918, which they now contend was conditional. Let us remind the members of the Corporation, who are to be asked to-day to vote for the absurd compromise of increasing the burden of taxation in this city, that there was not a shadow of such a condition in the undertaking given by the Government. In their letter to the Corporation dated November 9, 1918, they wrote as follows:

"You will appreciate the fact that whereas the Corporation has asked only one-third of the additional expenditure on primary education the Governor-in-Council has decided to help towards ensuring literacy in the City of Bombay to the extent of half the expenditure on future. I am to point out that this liberal subvention is proposed to be made with the object of assisting the Corporation to prepare for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education, and to make every future citizen of Bombay literate in one of the vernaculars." Education was not then a transferred subject under the supervision of an Indian Minister. Are we to understand that when looked at through Indian eyes the necessity for helping Bombay in ensuring literacy for every one of her future citizens appears so small that old undertakings are to be disavowed? Let not the Corporation assist in the process of that disavowal, but insist on its rights.

Notes of the Day.

Fight It Out.

The latest cable from Mr. Andrews regarding the very serious situation for our countrymen there shows that India must continue to fight for the rights of her nationals however overwhelming the difficulties in the way. Mr. Andrews himself suggests how we must not leave two possibilities unexplored. The exploration must naturally come from the Government of India, whose conduct will be critically watched in this affair by the millions for whom they affect the relationship of a trustee. On behalf of the South African Indians they must appeal to the Imperial Conference, such right of appeal having been publicly acknowledged by General Smuts in 1917. It is also the duty of the Government of India to bring to the notice of the International Labour Conference at Geneva that the Anti-Asiatic Bill which the Hertzog Government are determined to pass deprives ex-indentured Indians of the rights promised to them under a labour contract binding on the Natal Government. Such an appeal at Geneva on behalf of these Indians will have every chance of being found valid, as Section 148 of the Union Government of South Africa Act accepts the responsibility of all such agreements made before the Union. In the meanwhile, the Government of India must insist on the British Government vetoing the anti-Indian Bill, if it is passed by the South African Government.

What the Position Will Be.

We have every reason to wonder how the Government of India can rest content with mere attempts at negotiation regarding the treatment of Indians in South Africa, when the full import of the legislation to be enforced against them is realised in this country. That legislation will succeed in enforcing residential and trading segregation of Indians, it will deprive them of their inherent rights with regard to the acquisition of the ownership of land, the acquiring of leases, and the occupation of immoveable property. It implies such harsh and unjust amendment of the Immigrants Regulation Act of 1913, that it will render the future of Indians domiciled in the Transvaal region in particular most insecure. It will endow the Government with the statutory authority of declaring thousands of Indians now possessing domiciliary rights, prohibited immigrants. Indians who entered the Union upon terms of conditional residence and their children, as well as those who entered under the Education Test will all be liable to deportation. Finally one of the cruellest conditions in the new legislation will be that wives of lawfully domiciled Indians who are not at present resident in South Africa will not be allowed to enter the country after five years from 1st August 1925. Thus by every legislative device, the South African Whites intend to proclaim, in their racial arrogance, that the Indian shall not continue to exist in South Africa.

The Voice of the Imperialist in America.

Ever since America obtained control of the Philippines and began to taste the sweets of ruling over another race, imperial sentiments about the necessity of advising other people struggling for freedom to behave themselves do not escape reiteration even in such an organ of balanced views in that country as the "Christian Science Monitor." It wants the Chinese who are most active for working for reform "to do the practical work inside China that will make possible the realisation of their dreams", warns the Chinese Nationalists that there is no other short cut, and follows up the advice with a homily on agitation in other parts of the world. It says: "All experience in the Philippines, India, Egypt bears out this view. The local nationalist parties, whether they have demanded immediate independence, as in the Philippines or have inaugurated non-cooperation as in India, or have followed the extremist advice of a Zaghlul Pasha as in Egypt, have all so far failed in their object and for the same reason." We can understand the touchiness of the "Christian Science Monitor" about Philippines' demand for complete independence, but what experience has it had of Indian and Egyptian condiions to find a reason for the apparent failure of the Nationalist in the charge that they have "preferred the excitement of idealist political agitation to settling down to do the hard practical work on which alone success could be built"? On what information does the "Monitor" assert that Indian nationalism is shy of settling down to practical work? In village reconstruction, in working amongst the masses it is the Nationalist who takes the lead, and in Egypt, as the Egyptian journals always make clear, the party of Zaghlul is the one party which has the most intimate acquaintance with the grievances of the Felaheen.

The Benediction.

In his oration in reply to the address of the Shillong Municipal Board during his recent Assam tour, the Viceroy adopted the manner of the Right Reverend Primate and in a mood of benediction blessed all who were continuing the good work of temperance. "I have heard with interest of the much-needed efforts," he said, "which are being made by Government and non-official agencies to promote the cause of temperance in the consumption of opium. I trust the good sense of all parties will conduce to an early solution of the difficult problem which will be of lasting benefit to this Province." We hope the good people of Shillong, to whom these words were in particular addressed will not have trust in the efficiency of platitudes in the solution of the difficult problem of opium consumption. There was a time when, in the eyes of Assam officialdom, the non-co-operator who did practical work in the rural areas for the eradication of the habit was a dangerous man almost guilty of sedition. We gather that good sense prevails now as regards this particular point, and Congress workers preaching against the opium habit are no longer clapped into prison, but it would be interesting to know of the efforts of the official agency in Assam even in promoting the cause of temperance in consuming opium.

Our First Economic Necessity.

In his inaugural address at the session of the Indian Economic Conference, which this year met at Madras, His Excellency Viscount Goschen in a thoughtful speech stressed the need for paying more attention in this country to agricultural development. He did not gloss over the difficulties in the way, but tried to meet them squarely with many an excellent suggestion, the practical operation of which, we are bound to remind His Excellency, depends on a total change in administrative outlook. As the Governor of Madras very truly remarked "our first and most insistent economic necessity is to ensure production to keep pace with the increasing population so that the existing standard of living may at least not be lowered". This is a very judicious statement of the problem indicating that the speaker is well aware of its immensity. He went on to say that our first concern to-day should be to teach the industrialist how to develop the natural resources of the country and in his opinion we must not rest content with the present standard of living, we must seek to raise it. We would, however, like to ask His Excellency how far in the Province he rules over, the Government have helped in giving a technical bias to education, and how far it has encouraged Swadeshi industry. What is true of Madras, is true of other administrative units in the country.

The Remedy.

Viscount Goschen deprecated "the tendency in some quarters to overlook the crying need for improving and modernising methods of farming" in India so that Indian productivity can approach more nearly that of other countries. He repeated the usual criticism against the Indian ryot, about his conservatism and his lack of credit, and with regard to the "smallness of his sub-divided holdings," admitted that it was a real and pressing administrative problem. But we are sorry to notice that he could not tell the Conference whether his own Government was engaged in grappling it. He contented himself with the remark: "But it is engaging the attention of economists like yourself and we need not despair of some practical solution being found." We are afraid the problem will not become less pressing when the burden of solution is transferred to academic shoulders. Both in Bombay and Madras, non-official effort in the legislature has time and again pressed for legislative interference with the rapidly-growing evil of fragmentation of holdings. In both cases officialdom has pointed out the difficulties in the way of legisative remedies, and shelved the matter. Yet the only remedy to improve the farmer's lot is to rearrange the village lands into economic holdings which will not be allowed to suffer sub-division.

UDAIPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Indians may have a faint notion of the glory and greatness and beauty of this Indian State, but few could be said to have actual idea of this Oriental city. It is doubtful whether even visitors could actually realise its infrinsic scope. It is regrettable that more Europeans and Americans visit the place and not Indians. Looking into the list of guests one finds the names of Maharani of Baroda, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir and Sir P. Pattani as against several Europeans who have visited the place. Perhaps it will not be out of place to characterise this State as one which has religiously stuck to its old ways and customs. You may not call it sufficiently progressive, you may not agree with some of its doings, but how incomparably superior it looms in your eyes when compared with all the people of the civilized Indian cities you see the people of this State in particular so contented and happy on what may sound to many a mere pittance. The chief secret lies in the fact that the State will not allow its produce which is necessary as food, for its people to pass out of the country. The result is that corn (meki), which is the staple food of the people is so cheap that indigenous menial servants serve their Ruler and others for five rupees per month and when questioned not only they express their happiness and contentment but any temptation will not induce them to leave the country. One sees excellent chauffeurs there happy on Rs. 20 per mensem? All this is due as stated above to the fact of the State controlling the food of the people and that their conveniences are served at one-fourth the cost one is accustomed to pay in other parts of India. In fact when one sees this State of affairs one is puzzled to find an answer to the query whether it is better to have progression and be discontented or the reverse of it as one finds in this State. Then again you find people very intelligent and unlike those in other parts of India ready and willing to answer all questions intelligently. English may not have made much progress but Hindi is practically taught to all rich and poor alike. The people are by best religious and the Ruler Maharanna inspires that by personally exhibiting his devotion in that behalf. In fact everything is so economically managed that without the so-called progress good balances are struck for being credited in the Treasury every year.

The Maharana.

As for the Maharanna Saheb one has only to meet and see him to love him. A genial, gray-bearded, tall and stately figure with a sportsman's guit he carries himself like a Rajput warrior with beaming countenance. He is always pleased to meet European or Indian guests who come to him and is always anxious to know of their welfare. He cares not for politics and loves no intrigues or scandals but is unduly partial to sporting expeditions which never find him restful. It is truly stated that if His Highness hears of a report of a kill he is there on the spot immediately whether it be in the middle of the day or night. He is 77 years of age but will mount a horse in a manner which will be the envy of many a young sportsman. The Maharanna Saheb retains all old customs. For instance, if one wishes to realise as an actual fact the Oriental scene of grandeur which alas is dying out fast; one has to be in his camp at the time of his departure to another one. His subjects dote on him and this is displayed in a significant manner by the women peasants calling out to offer him songs of farewell greetings and the beaters and elephants and camels and horses present sight for the gods to bless. One cannot help looking upon it with tears in one's eyes to feel that this is about the last vestige of the great past of the Oriental grandeur which one only now nods and amuses oneself within from books. Then again it is not that any untold expenditure is bestowed on this display of power. It is spontaneous and the women-folks get one anna each which they treasure as a trophy from their Ruler and are quite happy at being allowed to throw their side glances at him. The Maharanna Saheb dotes on shikaring and has rid ten jungles of Udaipur State of many wild animals.

The Prince, the only son of His Highness is also very affable and amicable young man. He speaks English well and helps his father a good deal in the work of administering the affairs of the State.

He is devoted to the welfare of his people and is for progress. He has introduced electric lighting in the city of Udaipur and as time goes on it is expected he will be the author of many of the modern improvements.

A City of Lakes.

The peculiarity one observes in Udaipur is the number of innumerable palaces in existence there, as the reigding Maharannas it seems have had the hobby of erecting one each after his own name. Udaipur should really be called the City of Lakes as it abounds in them with hills round about forming a beautiful back ground In some places it reminds one of Cashmere. In Udaipur there are three

(Continued on page 10.)

"NOT COME REPENTANT."

TO ACCEPT OR NOT TO ACCEPT?

SIKHS AND MINISTERSHIPS

PIQUANT SITUATION IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council met to-day to consider the question of acceptance of ministership of education. Of the twelve members of the Sikh party nine were present. Dr. Dhirasingh presided. There was full discussion for three hours for and against the proposition that so long as the Gurdwara prisoners were not released unconditionally and normal relations established between the Sikh community and Government, no Sikh member should accept ministership and that if any one did the Sikh Party should not support him in the Council. Those who were for the adoption of this resolution pointed out that as they had been returned to the Council as nominees of the S. G. P. C. they should not disobey its mandate for securing unconditional release of the Sikh prisoners. When, however, the resolution was put to the vote four withdrew namely, Sirdars Jodhsingh, Tarasingh, Gurbakhsingh and Mahindrasingh who are stated to be prospective candidates for ministership. The remaining five adopted the resolution by four votes against one. A situation of piquant interest is thus developing in connection with the Sikh attitude towards ministership.—A. P.

DECLINE OF COTTON CROPS.

INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

In the course of a speech at the annual conference of the Geographical Association in London Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsread Experimental Station, dwelt on the tendency of cotton crops to decline where there was a perennial irrigation. He expressed the opinion that it was one of the most serious problems of the day and hoped it was possible to organise some great co-operative investigation into the causes of this decline. He did not believe difficulties were insuperable. Two main factors in this decline were firstly that the irrigation brought in sodium salts which made the land barren. This was a difficult problem, but should be susceptible to treatment. Secondly as the cotton plant was deep-rooted anything which cut off the lower depth of the soil made it unsuitable for the cotton plant.—Reuter's Special.

EX-KING EMIR ALI.

ARRIVES IN BASRAH.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Baghdad.—Amidst the flying of Iraq banners and the music of Arab brass bands the special train conveying the ex-King Emir Ali arrived here from Basrah, this morning. He was welcomed by his brother King Feisul, the Crown Prince, the Acting High Commissioner, the Air Officer Commanding, 300 politicians and notables who waited for an hour in torrential rain to greet the exiled monarch. Emir Ali affectionately embraced King Feisul and kissed the youthful heir to the Throne before driving to the palace escorted by King Feisul's mounted bodyguard.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

"OBSERVER" URGES PRIME MINISTERS' MEETING.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The "Observer" reviews the rapid progress in international policy since the last Imperial Conference. It hopes that the Dominions will be able to spare their Ministers for a meeting in London in October. The paper considers that no amount of cabling and correspondence between the Government's will enable the Empire to dispense with periodical stock-taking by the Prime Ministers in council assembled. The paper suggests that this is not the time to put forward large constructive proposals. It should be a routine conference for current business. The chief need is to establish a habit and practice of consultation on facts. A conference meeting this year for no special business except the all-important business of reviewing three years' progress and of taking counsel upon immediate future will be exemplary.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY'S NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

MR. J. E. B. HOTSON.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to the Hon. Sir Henry S. Lawrence, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.—(A.P.)

TORRENTIAL RAIN

FLOODS IN S. AMERICA

HEAVY CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The floods are not confined to Europe, for a message from Nogales (Arizena) states that torrential rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of the valley of the Santiago river in the district of Nayarit where 44 inches of rain fall in 36 hours. Hundreds of acres in the richest agricultural area have been inundated, causing millions of peso's damage. A number of persons have been drowned.—Reuter's Special.

THE SEINE STILL RISING.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Paris.—The Seine is still rising and water is penetrating to the underground stations. The river is infiltrating through the Paris-Orleans railway between the city sections and many train services have been suspended.

FLOODS SUBSIDING.

Brussels.—Floods are subsiding everywhere.—Reuter.

POPE'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Amsterdam.—The Pope has given 20,000 florins towards the flood relief funds.

In order to prevent pillaging the authorities have prohibited unauthorised persons from using boats and rafts in flooded areas after the dark and are also permitting the police to use firearms when necessary.—Reuter.

JUGO-SLAVIA AND BALKAN SECURITY PACT.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Athens.—The Jugo-Slavian Minister has informed the Foreign Minister that Jugo-Slavia is prepared to agree to the conclusio of the Balkan security pact and the arbitration treaty on the lines of the Locarn agreement but that in order to ensure success for the pact it is necessary in the first instance to clear up all outstanding Greco-Jugo-Slavian questions.—Reuter.

PRESS VIEW ON RUBBER PRICE DEBATE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

New York.—Most editorials on yesterday's proceedings in the House of Representatives regarding the Committee of Investigation into the rubber prices are inclined to take a semi-humourous view of the plight of the American rubber interests. The "New York World" suggests that Mr. Hoover himself is mainly responsible for starting the talk of retaliation which he now deprecates and accuses Mr. Hoover of ignoring the fact that the price of rubber is as high in Britain as elsewhere. The "New York Times" protests against "the glaring inconsistency of the American Government in protesting against the other countries fostering monopolies and maintaining high prices" in view of similar effects of high tariffs in America and recalls that American wheat-growers and Cuban sugar planters were officially advised to restrict production and so maintain prices.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. AND RUBBER GROWING IN PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Washington.—President Coolidge has expressed the opinion that there is no occasion to adopt the suggestion for the grant of Government loans to develop American-owned rubber growing in the Philippines and elsewhere. He further says he is convinced that the interests concerned have adequate funds for such purposes.—Reuter's Special.

BILL TO REPEAL 10 P. C. TARIFF ON RUBBER TYRES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Washington.—Mr. Hill has introduced a bill in the House of representatives for the repeal of the ten per cent. tariff on rubber tyres. He declared: "The Republican tariff and the accompanying trade restrictions invited the British rubber monopoly."—Reuter's Special.

DR. RUTHERFORD IN DELHI.

LAHORE, Jany. 9.

Dr. Rutherford, member of the Advisory Committee of the Independent Labour Party and an ex-M. P. who had been touring India for some time is on a visit to Lahore, and proceeds to Delhi on the 12th instant where he proposes to attend meetings of the Indian Legislature.

HORNIMAN'S GREATEST AMBITION.

TO SEE INDIA FREE.

FERVENT APPEAL FOR UNITY.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Mr. B. G. Horniman who arrived here last night was welcomed at a public meeting this evening prior to his departure to Bombay. Addressing the meeting Mr. Horniman said:

"I have not come repentant. I have come back to India in exercise of the liberty that every British citizen enjoys and not on account of any concession given to me by the Government of India or Bombay. I will do what I can and what I like so long as that is within law." His seven years' detention did not alter his opinions by one inch or modify his views in any particular It is his greatest ambition to see the achievement of India's freedom before he died and God willing he will do all he could towards the abolition at the earliest possible moment of India's foreign domination. He made a fervent appeal to all parties in India to unite on a common platform without which India cannot attain Self-Government for years to come.

Mr. Horniman left to-night for Bombay.

THE HOPE OF HIS LIFE.

TO SERVE PEOPLE OF BOMBAY AND INDIA,

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has received the following telegram from Mr. Horniman in reply to his wire sent on Friday last, welcoming Mr. Horniman on behalf of himself and colleagues:—

"Warmest thanks for kind welcome. Overjoyed at prospect of greeting all old colleagues on Tuesday."

In reply to our Madras Correspondent's request for a message to the "Chronicle" Mr. Horniman on the 10th instant said:

"I have already sent greetings to my old colleagues in reply to their cordial and affectionate message of welcome. To the wider circle of the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" and all my friends in the Bombay Presidency please say that I have never possessed any higher hope in my life than that which has been unchangingly in my mind during the past seven years that I might some day be able to return to Bombay, resume my professional and public activities and again serve the people of Bombay and India whose unflinching loyalty to one who has endeavoured to be their friend has sustained me through nearly seven years of exile. To them all I send affectionate greetings and warmest gratitude for the assurances I have received of their pleasure in my return."

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

In spite of the shortness of notice, a very large gathering assembled last night, at the Egmore Station to welcome back to India Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was cruelly taken away from his sick bed in Bombay in the days when the Home Rule agitation was at its highest pitch. Mr. V. S. Ramaswami Sastry, Assistant Editor of the "Hindu," garlanded Mr. Horniman. He is staying at the "Hindu" office, and will receive a public welcome this evening at the Triplicane Beach, and leave for Bombay to-night by the Bombay Mail.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Mr. Horniman who is the guest of Mr. K. Srinivasan, the proprietor of the "Hindu" is spending a busy day to-day. He was met at the "Hindu" office by many local leaders. A number of people are calling on Mr. Horniman. He has been invited to attend the Trade Union Congress this afternoon and in the evening a meeting is announced to be held on the beach where he will be given a public welcome. Telegrams from journalists and others have been received by Mr. Horniman congratulating him on his return.—(A.P.)

DETERMINED TO HAVE CLOSER TEST

HOW HE CAME TO COLOMBO

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Mr. Horniman arrived in Madras at quarter to nine to-night. Interviewed in the train by the Associated Press representative he said he was proceeding to Bombay after a night's rest here to morrow, if there is no interference with his movements.

Mr. Horniman said as it appeared futile to make any more application in London for passport to India he had determined to put the matter to a closer test by coming to Colombo, Goa or Pondicheery and seein whether the Indian authorities would prevent his entry from any of those places into British India. He had this intention in mind for a very long time, but owing to the grave illness of his mother a year ago which continued for some time it was not possible for him to leave England. In November while on a visit to Paris he applied at the British Consulate for endorsement on his passport for Colombo. He was informed that this was necessary and that his passport was good for Ceylon. The officer concerned added a surprising statement that the passport was valid for the British Empire although as the official could see there was no such endorsement on the passport itself. Mr. Horniman was also informed by the French authorities that his passport for France was valid for all the French colonies. He also obained from the Portugeese authorities a "visa" for the Portuguese colonies.—A. P.

INCIDENTS AT COLOMBO & DHANUSHKODI.

ALLOWED TO LAND AFTER REFUSAL.

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Mr. Horniman interviewed to-day on arrival in Madras gave the following account of his landing at Colombo and Dhanushkodi:—

"After so many refusals of a passport for India I decided to come to Colombo and see whether the authorities would prevent me from entering British India either from Ceylon or Pondicherry or Goa. I was informed at the British Consulate in Paris that my passport was valid for Ceylon. The French authorities informed me that my French passport was supreme for the French possessions and the Portuguese authorities readily gave me a visa for the Portuguese colonies. I booked my passage on the "Danthenan", a French steamer, from Marseilles on December 19 taking a ticket to Pondicherry.

On arrival at Colombo on Thursday morning I was refused permission to land there. After a very short interval orders came from ashore that I should be allowed to land and the police officer concerned apologised for the delay and explained that the order on which he acted had now lapsed. However a further attempt was made by another police officer to prevent me from leaving the customs jetty after landing but he also, after communicating with his superior, came and made profuse apologies and said that it was a mistake due to an order 4 or 5 years ago which was no longer in force.

At Dhanushkodi the Police Officer in control came on board the steamer and in-

(Continued on page 8.)

BANK-NOTE AFFAIR

PRESS ACCUSATIONS.

WARNING OF "THE TIMES."

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Amid a welter of accusations in the European Press against the Hungarian Government, Regent Horthy and other prominent persons in connection with the bank-note affair and scare stories of a widespread plot to re-shape the map of Europe, "The Times" in a leader utters a warning note. It says that impartial opinion in Britain will reserve judgment until the facts are disclosed. While it is realised that Extremist leaders will stop at nothing in furtherance of their political aims, no evidence has hitherto been produced implicating the Hungarian Government whose belief is that it is really a plot to fill the pockets of the criminals who got aid from certain credulous Royalists with a view to giving it a Royalist colour. It appears, says "The Times", that it is a less improbable explanation than the reckless stories broadcast all over Europe. "The Times" declares: "Were there substantial grounds for the belief that the Hungarian Government is not loyally carrying out her undertakings to combat the efforts in favour of the Hapsburgs, the Great Powers will have to take action. But there is reason to hope that investigation will reveal that such action is unnecessary?"—Reuter's Special.

BISHOP'S EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Budapest.—Giving evidence before the police inquiry into the bank note affair, the military Roman Catholic Bishop Stefan Adravecz admitted that he knew the objects inspiring the forgeries, but discovered himself from them directly he discovered the proposed and adopted means.

Now six employees of the Cartographical Institute are in custody.—Reuter.

RECAPITULATION OF EVENTS,

LONDON Jan. 10.

Budapest.—A long official statement recapitulating the events connected with the banknote forgeries says altogether 24 precautionary arrests have been made at Amsterdam, the Hague Hamburg and Budapest. The statement reconstructs the affair and says the idea originated with Prince Windischgraetz who won over Nadossy, Ladislaus and Gerol. The work was carried out in a cellar of the Cartographical Institute. 30,000 French notes of thousand francs each were made not counting throwouts. Systematic steps were taken to utter them in northern Europe and Milan. Forgeries were discovered in Holland whereupon steps were immediately taken by the Prince's Secretary to stop the operations. The plates at the Institute cellar were destroyed and the machinery was smashed up and sold as scrap iron. All forgeries not disposed of were destroyed. It is incidentally mentioned that Windischgraetz's valet possessed himself of seven notes which had been rejected as faulty. It was the circulation of one of these that aided detection and unravelling of the whole business. The statement finds no reason to conclude that the crime was initiated or prompted by any political party or other organisation from patriotic motives.

Nineteen persons have been accused of complicity in the affair.

According to newspapers the police, acting on information from officials, interrogated Hajts, ex-chief of the Cartographical Institute, who has been kept under arrest.—Reuter.

MERITORIOUS SERVICES RECOGNISED

DELHI, Jan. 10.

Approval has been accorded to the accelerated promition of the following five officers for specially meritorious service on the staff and in regimental employ:—

To be Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Major C. A. Bird, Royal Engineers, Major H. G. Martin, Royal Artillery, Major R. J. B. Yates 1/9th Gurkha Rifles, Major T. S. Whitworth 3/2nd Punjab Regiment and Major J. S. Marshall 3/11th Sikh Regiment.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SCHOOL BOARD AND TRAINING CLASSES

AHMEDABAD, Jany. 9.

The School Board of the Local Municipality has resolved stating that the closing of the third-year classes in the P. R. Training College for men and the Mahalaxmi Training College for women is detrimental to the cause of primary education, as the Local Bodies will find it difficult to obtain teachers with high qualifications. The School Board therefore, expresses the opinion that the third-year classes of the two above-mentioned institutions should be re-opened.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S "PEACEFUL WORK"

AVOIDING PUBLIC FUNCTIONS FOR 1 YEAR.

DEVOTION TO ASHRAM AND KHADI WORK.

AHMEDABAD, Jany. 10.

Mr. Gandhi announces in to-day's "Navjivan" that with the permission of Mr. Vallabhai Patel he has decided not to come to the city even for public functions for a year. He says that he cannot spare any time if he wants properly to attend to his Ashram, the Spinners' Association, "Young India" and "Navjivan." He is confident that if he does the above-mentioned peaceful work for a year, his capacity for service will increase.—A. P.

AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS.

MATTER LEFT TO POLICE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Tokio.—The Foreign Office announces that Baron Shide Hara, Foreign Minister has received from the Brazilian Ambassador a written account of the incident mentioned in an earlier cable. The Ambassador does not apologise, but explain that his action was partly due to ignorance of language. It is understood that the Japanese Government has decided not to raise the matter officially, but to forward the letter to the Metropolitan police and request them to go into the matter with the Ambassador.

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR'S "OUTRAGE."

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Tokyo.—The "Outrage" on the part of the Brazilian Ambassador who attempted to cross the street along which an Imperial procession was about to pass, has aroused bitter comments in the Press not only as causing bodily injury and interference with the police but as a mark of disrespect. Several newspapers are demanding his recall. The Ambassador's action caused a scuffle between him and angry crowds. The police intervened and prevented the Ambassador from being mobbed. The Ambassador has not yet explained the incident which is attributed to his ignorance of language.—Reuter.

MR. R. MACDONALD AT COLOMBO.

COLOMBO, Jan. 9.

Mr. Ramsay Macdoland arrived Colombo on Saturday. In an interview he said: "The country is so tired of the present Government that it wishes to God it had never had it."—A. P.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Rome.—The Pope has appointed Edward Mooney as the Apostolic Delegate in India where he expects to arrive at the beginning of April. Mooney is at present the Spiritual Director of the American Ecclesiastical College at Rome.—Reuter.

HOW TO MEET THE SITUATION.

MR. ANDREWS' SUGGESTION.

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables as follows from Cape Town on the 9th instant:—

Two possibilities should be explored at the present critical juncture.

We have undoubted and unchellenged right of appeal to the Imperial Conference which right General Smuts openly acknowledged in 1917. If driven to extremes by South Africa we cannot ultimately forgo such an appeal.

Secondly, a possible appeal to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, because the present Asiatic Bill deprives the ex-indentured Indians, the rights promised under a binding Natal Government Labour contract. The Union Government of South Africa Act, Secion 148, accepts the responsibility of all such agreements made before the Union. The All India Trades Union Congress sitting at Madras should fully represent the second possibility.

STIMULUS TO LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

BOARD OF TRADE REJECTS PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Board of trade has rejected a proposal to stimulate the Lancashire cotton trade by guaranteeing the purchase of ten million sterlings worth of cloth. The idea was for a small board of Lancashire men to buy cloth at the present low values and make a bid for the American market. Advocates of the scheme contended that the placing of these Government orders would steady the prices and convince the merchants that now was the time to place a big business. This view is strengthened by the fact that there is a shortage of cotton all over the world.—Reuter's Special.

UNIVERSITY REFORM

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION IN SENATE.

A meeting of the Senate was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice Chancellor, presiding.

The first question before the Senate was the report of the Committee on University Reform, appointed by Government and Principal A. L. Covernton moved that:

1. The Senate approve generally of the lines of development proposed for the University of Bombay by the Committee of University Reform of 1924-25 in respect of:—

(1) The elaboration of the administrative machinery of the University by (a) appointment of a full-time Rector, Registrar School Leaving Examination Board Secretary, etc., (b) creation of an Academic Council to settle purely academic questions (c) reconstitution of the composition, functions and powers of the Syndicate, Faculties and Boards of Studies; (d) constitution of various University bodies. (2) The enlargement of the Senate, an extended application of the elective principle to its composition and a delimitation of its functions and powers. (3) The institution in suitable conditions and with adequate endowments of (a) additional Universities in the Bombay Presidency; and (b) first a University to be established at Poona to be aided by Government; (c) the Poona University to be an affiliating University for the Maharashtra area. (4) The recommendation that the University should be directly responsible for only post-graduate instruction and research. (5) The expansion of the University's post-graduate instruction. (6) Encouragement of research. (7) The institution of a University Faculty of Technology and College of Technology. (8) The institution of a University Department of Education. (9) The institution of a Faculty of Fine Arts. (10) The opening of a University extra-mural teaching department for the education of adults. (11) The need of closer collaboration between the University and the public and such measures as are proposed to that end by the Syndicate's Collaboration Committee and the Committee of University Reform. (12) A closer co-ordination and correlation by the University of College courses and lectures. (13) The concentration of the University round its present site. (14) The institution by the University of a system of medical examination and of some form of compulsory (a) physical, (b) military training of University students, to be organised and directed by a University officer or officers. (15) A revision of the elementary and secondary school courses. (16) The undesirability of setting up Intermediate Colleges and a Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education. (17) The grant by Government to the University of a fixed annual contribution of at least 5 lakhs and the modifications of the University Act to make such grant statutary. 18 the need of Government assistance to meet the non-recurring expenditure involved in carrying out the proposals of the Committee of University reform. II. In the opinion of the Senate, of the reforms proposed by the Committee of University Reform, the following, if financial and legislative provision is made, can and should be taken in hand immediately:—

(1) The elaboration of University Administrative machinery indicated above in propoposition I. (2) The reform of the Senate indicated above in proposition I. (3) The expansion of University post-graduate instruction and research. (4) Establishment of a College of Technology. (5) Establishmeny of a University Provident Fund. (6) Organisation of Physical and Military Training of Students. (7) Provision of a recurring grant from Government to the University. III. Other recommendations of the Committee of University Reform will receive careful consideration of the Senate and so far as approved will be carried out to the extent that the Senate is empowered by the University Act to do so. IV. The Senate request Government at an early date to undertake necessary legislation to give effect to measures based on the principles approved by the first proposition above.

The mover gave a history of the Committee and explained the many provisions of his proposition. He said according to the recommendation of the report the Senate was to be enlarged from 100 members to 125 to 150. The proposition was, taken direct from the Committee's report and he was not therefore, going to make a very lengthy speech.

Mr. F. B. Lory seconded.

PRINCIPAL GOKHALE'S AMENDMENT

Principal G. N. Gokhale moved an amendment accepting the report and suggesting that Government should provide a sum of at last rupees twenty lakhs yearly during the next five years, as the programme to be undertaken depended on the amount in hand. If Government were unable to grant this request they were to inform the Senate how much they were able to give; on receipt of that information the Senate would make necessary recommendations. He said the greatest charge against their University was that it was too litrary and had nothing to do with technical side. Unless they knew how much government were going to give them it was no use their discussing the question at all, he said.

After some discussion the amendment was rejected.

The Rev. John Mc-Kenzie moved an amendment that it was imposible for the Senate to give within three months their considered opinion, but they would formulate their opinion and send it to Government soonest possible; that a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction and others be appointed to prepare a report for the Senate.

Mr. McKenzie said while the Senate had the greatest confidence in Government, he did not think they had greater knowledge of these things than the Senate itself. They wanted to get on with this business as soon as possible, but this University had got a better standing than a good many Universities in India, and he had met many belonging to other universities who had told him that they had reformed their own universities on the lines of this one. The Bombay University was not at all doing badly as they thought, and he asked them to consider the matter fully and carefully.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded.

The amendment was thrown out.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment for the appointment of a Committee of the Senate to consider and report within one month on the report of the University Committee.

He said there was no harm in delaying the matter for a single month. Even the Saddler Commission's, report was considered by a Committee of the Senate, and he did not know why they should not consider this report, made by a Committee appointed by Government, more fully and thoroughly.

Mr. B. J. Desai seconded.

The amendment was negatived.

STATUTORY BODIES.

The Senate decided to have the following statutary bodies, namely the Senate, Syndicate and Academic Council. It was next decided to have Faculties and Board of Studies, appointed by the Senate.

The Senate then considered the functions of the Senate. Syndicate and the Academic Council. Mr. H. J. Bhabha moved a lengthy amendment that they should have full time Vice-Chancellor on a salary of Rs. 2,000—2,500 with a rent free house or flat; that the University legislation be restricted to (a) Special University Act (b) statutes passed by the Senate (c) ordinances on all matters not inconsistent with the Act and statutes made by the Syndicate, and which the Senate should have power to cancel, but not to amend, and (d) regulations made by Faculties, Boards of Studies, etc., sanctioned by the Syndicate: that the functions of the Senate should be as detailed in paragraph 186 (2) of the Report, etc.

Sir I. A. Shah's amendment that the Academic Council should have no independent powers of the Senate and no rule making power was negatived.

The functions of the Academic Council as defined in the report were then approved.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday next (5-45 p.m.).

SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE

FORMATION OF C. P. MINISTRY.

MR. ABHYANKAR REFUTES DR. MOONJE'S ARGUMENTS.

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Swaraj party a public meeting was held last night Dr. Kharo, M. L. C. presiding. Mr. Dharmadhikari explained the Cawnpore Congress resolution and expressed satisfaction in all respects. Maulana Shaukat Ali who was here asked Hindus and Mussalmans to unite in the fight for Indian freedom and help the Swaraj party. Mr. Abhyankar, M. L. A. supported the Congress resolution and showed how ministerialists differed amongst themselves regarding the objects with which offices were to be accepted and how they were bamboozling the people. He read sections from the Government of India Act to prove that Ministers were mere puppets in the Governor's hands and exhorted the audience to uphold the Congress prestige by supporting the Congress Swaraj Party candidate in the event of bye-elections. Dr. Moonje read a portion from the instrument of instructions to Governors and tried to show that Ministers had powers unhampered by the Governor. During his speech Dr. Moonje was interruped by several questions from the audience. Mr. Ruikar pleader said that even from the portion which Dr. Moonje read, the Governor's powers were absolute and showed how Dr. Moonje's knowledge of Law was defective. Mr. Abhyankar again quoting from the Government of India Act and also from the instrument of instructions referred to by Dr. Moonje exposed the misstatement of law and the falacious reasoning of Dr. Moonje. Dr. Khare concluding the proceedings said that Dr. Moonje was wrong when he said that the Ministry in C. P. was not formed because C. P. Marathi members were against but because of the scramble for office.—A. F.

ALL-INDIA POSTMEN'S UNION

LAHORE, Jany. 9.

The fourth annual session of the All-India Postmen's Union will be held at Lahore on 26th, 27th and 28th February next. Mr. Joshi, M.L.A., will preside. Mr. Kapur, Vice-President, of the Union is proceeding to Benares to-morrow to confer with the authorities on behalf of the postmen of that city regarding some of their allegad grievances against the postal department.—A. P.

M. SHAUKAT ALI AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Jan 9.

Addressing to-day a very crowded meeting of his co-religionists Mr. Shaukat Ali appealed to his hearers to organise Khilafat work on a permanent basis and exhorted them to work for the liberation of Moslems outside India and to win Swaraj for India with the help of the Hindus.

Mr. Shaukat Ali left for Bombay this afternoon.—A. P.

NECESSITY FOR THIRTY CRORES.

INDIAN SANDHURST NOT A SENTIMENT.

EVIDENCE BEFORE SKEEN COMMITTEE.

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Skeen Committee met again to-day after the Christmas holidays. All members were present except Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, M.L.C. leader of the United Nationalist Party in the Madras Legislative Council, was the first witness examined. His evidence was in main a plea for the establishment of military institutions in each province on the model of Dehra Dun, provided students turned out of them are given preference in selection to the Police and Forest Departments, etc., in case they were not sent up for Sandhurst.

In answer to Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, witness explained some of difficulties in the way of students from South India joining a military career. The first difficulty was one of language because Hindustani could not be mastered in a short time by South Indian boys. Indeed even some of South Indian Musalmans could not talk Hindustani. The remedy, witness suggested, was to make a South Indian language optional.

Mr Burdon asked would that not open the door for many other provincial languages like Bengalee or Gujrati. Witness pointed out that he boy could learn Hindustani during his training at Sandhurst, but it need not be put as a test for entrance.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: You mean that these boys should be placed in the same category as British officers regarding an Indian language?—Witness. Yes.

Continuing witness said that the second difficulty was that Dehra Dun was very far from South India. He, therefore, suggested the creation of institutions like that at Dehra Dun in each province.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

Questioned as regards funds witness opined that local Governments should bear the cost. The cost need not be borne by the Central Government because these provincial institutions would turn out students who might have to choose other walks of life than the Army.

Mr. Burdon: Do you suggest the institutions like Kingston in Canada?—Witness: Yes.

Witness was then asked if he liked the idea of starting preparatory schools in all provinces where boys of tender age would be educated first and then sent to Dehra Dun. Witness feared that parents might be unwilling to be separated from their children even at the age of fourteen and fifteen. He urged the age limit of admission to Sandhurst be raised to twenty, and thought that the lowering of the age would mean circumscribing the field of recruitment.

Mr. Burdon and other members questioned Mr. Raju as regards the advisability and practicability of raising the age limit as that would seriously hinder the man in regard to promotion and pension. Witness thereupon suggested the ante-dating of service age. (This suggestion, however, did not appear to find favour with the committee as a whole).

Replying to Major Zorawar Singh, witness said that recruitment to Central Dehra Dun need not be stopped even if provincial Dehra Duns were opened, for there might still be excellent men turned out by the universities who might be qualified.

In answer to Mr. Sethna, Mr. Raju preferred open competition to the nomination of candidates for Sandhurst. He opined that students who had passed the intermediate examination might be selected at the age of 20-21, and boys who passed the matriculation or school final examination might be selected without further examination.

Mr. Sethna asked if this suggestion of witness would be practicable in view of the fact that the standards of examination in various universities were not the same. Mr. Raju replied that all the same students of one university after passing a certain examination were taken up in the higher class of another university.

Mr. Sethna further asked if the provincial Councils would vote the money for provincial Dehra Duns as he suggested.—Witness. I think they will.

Mr. Sethna: You may think so, but do you think that the Swarajists who might come in greater force would vote for it?—Mr. Raju: I have a close alliance with the Swarajists, and I think they will.

Mr. Sethna: Is this your individual opinion or the opinion formed after discussion with your friends.—Mr. Raju: I have not discussed this matter but I have just perused Mr. Satyamurthi's memorandum and he does not defer from me. Now let me explain myself more fuliy. If the sole aim of the provincial Dehra Duns is to be a military career then the Central Government must bear the cost. If there to be on the type of Kingston then provincial Governments must also contribute.

To Doctor Ziauddin Ahmed, witness said that he would accept preparatory schools being started for boys of tender age who might be sent later to Sandhurst, only as the second best to his own idea of provincial Dehra Duns.

Mr. Sethna: Would you advocate British cadets meant for the Indian Army being also educated in the Indian Sandhurst rather than in the Sandhurst?—Witness: I believe so.

THAKUR PRITHI SINGH.

The second witness was Captain Thakur Prithi Singh, attached to the 10/4th Grenadiers (Ajmer). He was strongly in favour of an Indian Sandhurst and did not like the eight unit scheme, which merely segregated Indians. He replied to Captain Duffe that the Chiefs' Colleges would be in favour of admitting children. He strongly argued that the Chiefs' Conference ought to be approached on this question of the Indianisation of the Army so as to make the Indian Army popular. (Major Zorawar Singh here informed the witness that the Committee had already approached them for their opinions). The cost of training was a great handicap for parents in sending their children to military schools and colleges. Witness further replied that English cadets meant for the Indian Army must go through the Indian Sandhurst, and when asked if boys of tender age would come to distant India from England, witness remarked that it was all a question of supply and demand. He added that English boys could be given the option of either attending the Indian or English Sandhurst.

Mr. Sethna: You say that military service should be made familiar in order to attract more men?—Witness: Yes.

President:—In spite of the fact that soldiers are underpaid.—Witness: I don't think they are underpaid.

Mr. Sethna was then told that the education received at Mayo College, Ajmere was good enough, for those who wanted to go for King's commissions. Their general knowledge was quite good Indian candidates, after passing out of the Indian Sandhurst, should be attached for one year to a British regiment in England and not in India as was done at present. This would broaden their minds. Commissions which did not carry with them the power of command over the British personnel would be treated by the Indian in very much the same way as Viceroy's commissions. He was also strongly opposed to a difference in remuneration of Indians and Britishers holding commissioned ranks as the standard of living was the same in both cases.

COMMUNAL DIVISIONS.

The last witness was Captain Rana Jod Jung of the 1/3rd Sikh Pioneers. He supported eight unfit scheme, and seriously suggested before the Committee that regiments should be divided according to class and community, so that a Hindu officer might be in charge of a Hindu regiment, a Mahomedan in charge of a Mahomedan regiment, a Madrasi in charge of a Madrasi regiment, a Sikh incharge of a Sikh regiment and so on. Witness was heckled by the Indian members on this point for a long time.

Mr. Sethna: "Would you have no European officers?—Witness: You cannot get rid of Europeans.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: Would not the division of the Army on communal lines as you suggest be opposed to the growth of Indian nationalism?—Witness (hesitatingly). Yes, it will, but later he added I do not think communal feeling will be accentuated by this class composition.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: Do you agree with the view of Sir Umar Hayat Khan, (who has sent his memorandum to us) that in the Army there must be mixed class and mixed religion?—Witness: I do agree. My view is that communal sections under their communal heads will work more smoothly.

Major Zorawar Singh: If your view is followed to its logical sequence then we must have communal commissions?—Witness Yes, that must be so.

Mr. Sethna: There is no Parsee regiment, and so would you refuse to give a commission to a Parsee? (Laughter). Witness: Let there be a Parsee regiment then. (Laughter).

In another portion of his memorandum witness had said that it was desirable that Indian Officers should not command British regiment.

Major Zorawar Singh: When a British officer could command an Indian regiment why not Indian command a British regiment. Witness: I thought it would be more satisfactory if an Indian did not command British troops.

Mr. Sethna: How do you in your statement say that the eight unit schemo is good? Is it your own view or one formed after hearing the officers concerned.—Witness: I don't see why the scheme should be disliked. I have not spoken to many.

Mr. Sethna: Would you be surprised to know that you are the first witness before this Committee who said that the eight unit scheme is good?—Witness: I think it is advantageous to have completely separated Indian units officered by Indians. The efficiency of the Army will improve with such segregation, provided the selection of officers is made after careful consideration.

Mr. Burdon: If an Indian Sandhurst is established should the training given here be supplemented by training in England?—Witness: It would be better if candidates are sent to England for six months.

Mr. Burdon: You don't like the giving up of military training in England for Indian boys?—Witness: No.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

DELHI, Jan. 9.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee reassembled to-day.

The first witness called in was Mr. Laxaman Balaji Jagalpure, retired Mamlatdar of Ahmednagar. In his statement Mr.

(Continued on page 10)

"NOT COME REPENTANT."

(Continued from page 7.)

formed me that on no account could he allow me to land. I asked him if he would forcibly prevent me, but he shrugged his shoulders and smiled and said that he must perform his duty. The mail train to Madras that day left and I was on board the steamer under police supervision. Sergeant Ees, the officer-in-charge, was however courteous and attentive.

At three o'clock while I was dozing on the deck, the sergeant came and informed me that he has received telegraphic instructions that I should be allowed to land and proceed to Madras. I do not know whether this means that there will be no further interference with my movements. I prefer not to make any statement in regard to political affairs at the present moment as I am ignorant as to what has been taking place since I left Europe. I cannot say how supremely happy I am to be in India once again. My intention, of course, is to remain in India and resume my profession and public activities."

MADRAS, Jany. 9.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press, Mr. Horniman said he sailed from Marseilles on December 19th with a through ticket from Marseilles to Pondicherry in the French steamer "D'Artegnan" and arrived at Colombo without mishap on Thursday morning last. Mr. Horniman was at first refused permission to land at Colombo, but after communication with the shore police the officer-in-charge informed Mr. Horniman that he had received instructions to allow him to land and that his passport was accordingly stamped, the Inspector adding that the order on which he had acted in at first refusing permission had lapsed. Curiously enough, however, after landing, another police officer attempted to prevent Mr. Horniman from leaving the Customs Jetty, but he also after communication with his superior officer profusely apologised for his mistake, adding that he had been misled by an old order of four or five years ago which was no longer in force. Mr. Horniman proceeded the same evening by mail to India from Colombo with a ticket of Messagerie Maritime Co., to Pondicherry.

ALLOWED TO LAND AT LAST.

At Dhanushkodi a sergeant came on board the steamer and after examining Mr. Horniman's passports said he could not allow him to land. Some argument ensued, but the police officer said his instructions were very strict, and in face of this Mr. Horniman was unable to leave the steamer and was detained on board under police supervision. At three o'clock, however, Mr. Horniman was informed by the same Police Sergeant, who had been most courteous and attentive that a telegram had been received instructing him that Mr. Horniman should be allowed to land. Mr. Horniman then left Dhanushkodi by the first available train viz:, at six the same evening Mr. Horniman told the Associated Press representative, that it was with supreme happiness that he found himself again in India and whatever might occur in future nothing would ever efface from his memory the joyful feeling with which he set foot once more on the Indian soil.

In spite of the shortness of notice of arrival, which was published in the local Pres late in the evening, Mr. Horniman was received at Egmore Station by a large gathering of gentlemen from the city, among whom were Messrs: S. Satyamurti, Hon. V. Ramdas, K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar and V. S. Ramswamy Shastri. Mr. Horniman was garlanded on behalf of the staff of the "Hindu" amidst shouts of "Gandhi-ki-Jai" and "Horniman-ki-Jai" Mr. Horniman was also the recipient of a equally cordial and warm welcome at many stations "en route."—A. P.

JUBILATION IN LAHORE

Mr. D. Chamanlall wires from Lahore under date January 10:—

Mr. Horniman's arrival has created a tremendous stir in Lahore.

I confidently hope Government will see the wisdom of creating no further difficulties for him. The press here is unanimous on this view.

MESSAGE TO MR. NANAVATY

Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty, has received the following telegram from Mr. B. G. Horniman, from Madras.

"Warmest thanks for kind welcome and your characteristic consideration. Hope meeting you Tuesday.

HORNIMAN.

A SUGGESTION.

To "THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Every Indian irrespective of sex or age who has even a grain of patriotism in him or her must rejoice over the glad tidings that Mr. Horniman—the prince of journalists—has at last stepped on the shores of India. Let us hope that his restoration to us after an exile of long seven years is the forerunner of *brighter era* to come. His mysterious landing bespeaks his diplomatic skill. Just as the news has sent a thrill of joy throughout the country, it must have likewise produced terror in certain quarters that abound in Untruths, Injustices, Corruption and Sycophancy. In his absence the political life of this city, especially, has been progressing in the direction of the tail. Now that Mr. Horniman is back amongst us, the city must shake off the lethargy to follow his lead, for, he is a born leader of leaders. In view of his colossal services to India in general and this city in particular, it will be quite in the fitness of things if the Municipal Corporation present an Address of Welcome to him.—Yours, etc.

VAJAYASHAM.

BELGAUM FORGING AHEAD

BID FOR KILLING IGNORANCE

150 PRIMARY SCHOOLS OPENED IN ONE DAY.

BELGAUM, Jan. 8.

The Belgaum District Local Board has opened 150 primary schools in the district all simultaneously. This leaves not a singe village with population of 500 or above without a school.

Mr. Chikodi, the president of the district Local Board has formulated and got sanctioned from the Government a scheme of opening agricultural classes for giving vocational training to the students in the Primary schools.

To start with five classes of this sort will be opened this year.—(A.P.)

VICEROY LEAVES CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC DEPARTURE ON SATURDAY.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Calcutta bade farewell to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading who made their public departure this morning when a large number of visitors were present at Belvedere. High civil and military officers and leading non-officials were presented to His Excellency on the steps. About 200 visitors collected on the steps and under a tent among whom were Raja Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Mr. T.B. Roy, M.L.C., Dr. Brahmachari, Dr. Chunilal Bose, Sir Charles Tegart, Mr. A. T. Warren, Mr. J. N. Gupta, Commissioner, Presidency Division, and others. The North Staffords and the Presidency Battalion furnished a guard of honour. The Viceroy inspected the guard of honour and passed through the crowd shaking hands with a little girl. His Excellency accompanied by the Countess of Reading left Belvedere in a procession escorted by a detachment of his Excellency's Bodyguard, the Calcutta Light Horse and the 31st Sindh Horse. A salute of 31 guns were fired as Their Excellencies left Belvedere. A number of high officials were present at the Howrah Station among whom were the Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Tegart, the Commissioner of Burdwan Division and others. The special train left at 11-44 (S.T.) when again a salute of 31 guns were fired.—(A.P.)

DAKSHINESHWAR BOMB CASE.

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED.

CALCUTTA, Jan 9.

The Alipur Special Tribunal delivered judgment to-day in the Dakshineshwar bomb case convicting all the accused, and sentencing Harinarayan Ananthart and Rajendra to ten years' transportation each, Birendra, Dhrubesh, Nikhil and Bakhal to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and Sivram and Deviprosad to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS.

In convicting all the nine accused in the above case the Commissioners composing the Special Tribunal after reviewing in detail the evidence tendered in the case observed that it had been proved that bomb, a revolver, a pistol, several rounds of cartridges, chemicals apparatus and a mass of revolutionary literature were found in the house occupied by the accused. They were satisfied that the search was regularly conducted, and that there was no reason to suppose that any of the incriminating articles were smuggled into the house by the police. As regards the purpose for which those articles were intended the Commissioners remarked that the ultimate object for which explosives were to be used was clear from the book of instructions found there which began: "The aim of the present work is to place in the hands of the revolutionary people such a weapon as explosive materials with a view that one should be able to use after suitable plan all materials ready at hand." It was necessary to discuss in details the other articles found, which included inflammatory literature, masks such as used in dacoities, detailed plans of the neighbourhood and a list of code phrases such as might be used in correspondence between members of a revolutionary conspiracy. It was sufficient to say that the articles and documents found in the house constituted conclusive evidence that a conspiracy existed to manufacture and possess arms and explosives and that the conspirators possessed explosive substances with an intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property in British India in furtherance of a revolutionary movement. They found that all the nine accused were living jointly in the house, were members of a conspiracy to manufacture explosives and possessed firearms and that revolver, pistol, ammunitions, bomb and explosive substances were in their joint possession.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

A meeting of the District Congress Committee was held this evening and Mr. Vallabhai Patel was re-elected President for the coming year. It was decided to give notice and file suits against certain people who were alleged to have taken khaddar to sell in the villages, but to have failed to remit the money received.—(A.P.)

COMMUNAL PREJUDICE

THE BANE OF INDIA

SIR D. M. PETIT'S APPEAL TO PARSI VOTERS.

Under the auspices of the Ratheshtar Mandali a public meeting was held on Saturday at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when the present sitting Parsi Corporators Drs. Cowasji Dadachanji, Shiavax Batliwalla, Meherjibhoy Bisni, Rustam Mistry, Messrs. Byramjj Gamadia, Phiroshah Murzban, Jehangir Bahman-Behram, Naoroji Dumasia, Khurshed Dhondy, Khurshed Nariman, Hormasji Chowna, Barjor Cooper, and Erachshah Heerji-Belie-cin, gave an account of their work in the Municipal Corporation and the part played by them in making Bombay what it is today and the part they will play in future if they are again elected by the electorate, Sir D. M. Petit presiding. The chairman in opening the proceedings said the meeting under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal was not called to vie with any party or to run down any community. It was solely called to inform the Parsi voters as to what the Parsi corporators had done so far for the public and the Parsi community. He then spoke as length on his 20 years' career in the Corporation, and said there were two parties in the Corporation, viz:—The National Party and the Progressive Party. These parties, he said solidly voted for their own candidates for the seats in Standing Committee, the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust, etc, which practice deprived many individuals of their independence. Some time ago, he said, on a certain question, a corporator vehemently spoke against the subject under discussion, but in the end voted in its support because as he explained afterwards, he did not know at the time of addressing the Corporation that it was a party question. Referring to the burning question of the day, viz:—the nomination of the Municipal Commissioner by the Government he said, it was his opinion that the present system should be abolished and the power of appointment of the Commissioner should be vested with the Corporation. In fact, he said, before the National ist Party came into existence he had taken up that question some years ago, but without success.

GOOD RECORD OF MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, the seniormost Parsi member of the Corporation then speaking of his 30 years' career said he had effected improvement in the statistics of deaths and births issued by the Municipality, changed the hygienic condition of the Municipal schools and overhauled the Health Department by opening a number of Municipal dispensaries. He also spoke at length in regard to the part he had taken in opening Municipal milk depots, combatting influenza in the city and cutting down the budget expenditures in the last few years, and said he fought hard for the continuance of the Rent Act in the Legislative Council though he himself was a landlord.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala then said that during the last 21 years as a Corporator he had worked hand in hand with Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and therefore he had also his humble share in the achievements described by Dr. Dadachanji. His name, however, was not very often mentioned in the newspapers because he was working silently approaching directly the Municipal Executive first to redress the grievances rather than go to the press and the Corporation with resolutions for the redress. He had however done his utmost for the improvement of roads and light in F Ward and would continue to improve the amenities, if re-elected.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia, addressing as an independent member of the Corporation said he fought tooth and nail against the Hornby-Ballard scheme which had ruined many Parsi families. He assured the Parsi voters that he would continue his fight in future too if he were re-elected. He was also the first man to oppose the increase in the tramway fare and warned the voters that the Municipal debts had gone to Rs. 17 crores in the last 10 years from Rs. 7 crores and urged them to return only those candidates who had really the interests of the city at heart.

"THE BACKBONE OF CORPORATION."

Mr. P. J. Murzban said the 18 Parsi Corporators were the backbone of the Municipal Corporation. Without the Parsis the whole framework of the Corporation, he feared, would collapse. Even Mr. K. F. Nariman, though he belonged to the Nationalist Party, was a support and the main spring of that Party, otherwise it would be nowhere. He, therefore, requested the Parsis to vote only for the Parsi candidates at the ensuing elections.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram speaking of his six years' career said like the Nationalist Party in the Marwadi Vidyalaya he did not like to run down any Party or individual, but he assured his audience that Parsis had done their duty in the past and would continue doing so in the future. If he was returned by his electors he would do his duty conscientiously. He only hoped that the Nationalist Party would follow the Parsi Corporators and he was sure that the condition of the city would be quite changed. He admitted, however, that the Nationalists had been having a keen eye on the Municipal finance and were doing their best to cut down the Municipal expenses but they would do still better if they followed the Parsi Corporators.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who was lustily cheered when he rose to speak then said in civic and political questions they should refrain from communal prejudice. If Parsis were returned by Parsi voters, and Hindus by Hindus and so on, he was afraid, it would generate racial bitterness. The late Sir P. M. Mehta and the "Grand Old Man of India" Dadabhai Naoroji did not look to their community alone but to all communities and they commanded respect of all the communities. He therefore urged the Parsi voters to vote only for the right candidates who had the real interest of the city at heart irrespective of caste, creed, or colour and not exclusively for the Parsi candidates because they were their co-religionists. If the Parsis, however, desired to vote for the Parsi candidates he urged them to vote only for the deserving men.

Mr. H. M. Chowna agreed with Mr. Nariman but urged the Parsi voters to vote for other communities also after looking to the interests of their own community.

Mr. B. Cooper urged Mr. K. F. Nariman to take the lead of the Parsi Corporators in the Corporation.

"DON'T MAKE COMMUNAL QUESTION"

Dr. R. M. Mistry urged the voters not to make municipal elections a communal question but to vote for each candidate on his merits.

Mr. E. Hirjibehdin said he had not one single enemy in the public life. He had risen to the position of a Corporator from the lowest rung of a reporter and he was proud for it. He did not agree to raise racial or communal issues in municipal elections, because it was a civic matter affecting all the communities. If Parsis joined other communities he was sure they would hasten the advent of Swaraj. If the Nationalists ran down others in the Marwadi Vidyalaya the Parsis should tolerate them and set a good example to them in charity and tolerance. It was no use looking whether a candidate was a graduate or not, but what they had to see was whether a candidate was particularly fitted to sit on he Corporation.

Dr. M. F. Bisni said at the last elections he was elected by the votes not only of Persis but also those of other communities. He expected the same support from them at the ensuing elections.

The chairman in thanking the meeting regretted that a communal element was introduced by some speakers in their speeches He did not agree with the views expressed by them that Parsis should vote only for the Parsi candidates. In civic and political matters it was his considered opinion that communal prejudice should be set aside. He also assured the audience that in the present Municipal Corporation the Nationalist Party entertained no ill-will towards the Parsis. On the other hand their relations were cordial. By communal prejudice India was ruined and he hoped Parsis would refrain from it.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DEFECT OF INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM.

PROF. HAMILTON'S EVIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, Jany. 8

Giving evidence before the Currency Commission, to-day Professor C. J. Hamilton said insufficient elasticity had been and was the defect of the Indian currency system, and an uncertain exchange rate emphasised the defect. If the exchange rate was established now it should be undoubtedly at a rate to which market conditions were tending at the moment. He regarded all arguments for a return to a rate of one shilling four pence, whether per saltum or per grosa, as demonstrably unsound. He suggested the advantages of a gold exchange standard were entirely unconnected with the question whether a country was dependent or independent. It was quite indefensible to regard the loss incurred by the sale of reverse councils as a direct consequence of the exchange standard. The antithesis drawn between "managed currency" and "automatic currency" was unsound. Every currency was managed, although there were degrees of management. India was a debtor country and not a creditor country in the sense involved in this controversy. The question of a normally favourable balance of trade was irrelevant. Under an exchange standard, India was not prevented from getting the gold she wanted. The adoption of a gold standard currency would be easily costly, and would partly presume the acquiescence on the part of the United States in parting with gold for a purpose that would cause a severe depression in her silver industry and the depreciation of her own stocks of silver. Witness added that he was in favour of the control of note-issue being transferred to Imperial Bank provided that there was a sufficient-centralized control over the policy of the Bank and adequate representation of public interest.—A. P.

DR. RAY IN POONA.

SPEAKS ON UTILITY OF KHADDAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jany. 8.

Dr. Ray and Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Jamnalal Bajaj came down to Poona from Bombay by the morning Express and were received by the Nagar Congress Committee officials and others. They were profusely garlanded. The public meeting held at Pay Market under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Vaidya was attended by all parties, the attendance being three to four thousand. Dr. Ray and Mr. Deshpande impressed on the audience the utility and importance of Khaddar by narrating their own experience in Khaddar work. Mr. Deshpande in the course of his speech also proved the political importance of Khaddi.

Both the speeches appealed to the audience to take to Khadi.

GAEKWAR'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Photo by:—R. Venkoba Rao, Srirangam.

The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the 50 years rule of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, will be celebrated from to-day (Monday) throughout the Baroda State.

FLOOD SITUATION IN ORISSA.

GOVT. STATEMENT IN COUNCIL.

PATNA, Jany. 9.

A discussion on the flood situation in Orissa is given the first place in the agenda of Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council at its first meeting on 20th January. Mr. Jagabandhu Sinha's resolution asking Government to allot Rs. 2 lakhs for the relief of the people of the areas of the districts of Cuttack and Puri affected by the recent floods will form the subject matter of the debate.

Hon. Mr. Hammond, who had made an extensive tour in the flood-affected areas of Orissa and studied the situation on the spot will make a statement on behalf of the Government as to the policy of the Government with regard to the flood situation in Orissa.

LEPROSY TREATMENT.

DR. R. ROW DEMONSTRATES RESULTS OF NEW VACCINE.

BOMBAY, Jany. 9.

Dr. R. Row, President, Medical Section Science Congress of 1926, in Bombay this week demonstrated some remarkable results in Leprosy cases treated by a new Vaccine prepared by himself from Tubercle-bacilli wherein nodules melt and facial contour is restored, anaesthetic patches disappear and perforating ulcers heal up in four or five months.

It may be stated that leprosy appear either in nodular or anaesthetic or mixed forms. It is also known that some long-standing cases of leprosy have a tendency to cure of themselves and in some cases there is a damage or destruction of parts to a considerable extent. It is not reasonable to expect a cure in the form of complete restoration of function in such cases by any form of treatment. A fair number of cases either belong to the destroyed or damaged class and a few others belong to the self-cured or burnt-out class. Excluding these two classes of cases it is in the remaining class that Dr. Row's vaccine treatment has been shown to be so successful.—A. P.

PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

DELHI, Jany. 8.

The Conference of Presidents of Assembly and Provincial Legislative Councils concluded its session this evening, after disposing of a heavy agenda, dealing mainly with the procedure of business in the legislatures.—A. P.

DELHI, Jany. 9.

It is understood that before concluding its session the Presidents' Conference appointed a sub-committee to examine the standing orders of the various Legislative Bodies with a view to secure uniformity of procedure to guard against differences in the interpretation of rules. It is stated that a suggestion that Select Committee should have representation of the various parties in the House in accordance with their respective strength did not find much support, due to difficulty at the present stage of development of the party system for carrying it out. Moreover, it is open to the House and to the most numerical section in it to vote for as many members of its party as it desires. No difficulty about party representation has hitherto arisen. The question of procedure regarding amendments to bills were also discussed. As the Conference was in camera its output is not known, but its agenda was particularly heavy this year.—A. P.

THE NEW HOME MEMBER.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

THE HON. MR. J. L. RIEU.

Who succeeds Sir M. Hayward as Home Member of the Government of Bombay, arrived in Bombay on Friday last by the English mail steamer.

TARKESHWAR SHRINE.

JUDGMENT ON MAHANT'S APPEAL.

CALCUTTA, Jany. 8.

At the High Court to-day Justices Mr. Greaves and Mr. Panton delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the Mahant of Tarkeswar against the order of the District Judge of Hooghly appointing a receiver to the estate of the Tarkeswar shrine. In November, 1922, a suit was instituted with a view to oust the present Mahant. There then followed Satyagraha at Tarkeswar and the Mahant had to leave the place. The Swaraj Party next interfered and the Mahant agreed to the proposals of Mr C. R. Das. A compromise petition was filed by which all parties agreed to the appointment of a committee consisting of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Mr. C. R. Das and others to manage the Tarkeswar estate and Puja. This arrangement was not liked by the Brahman Sabha. Three of their representatives were added as plaintiffs to the original suit and on their objection the compromise petition was rejected and on their application the District Judge appointed a receiver to the entire estate. Against that order the Mahan appealed but he agreed to the appointment of a receiver only to the Debuttor properties. Their lordships partially allowed the appeal and directed that the receiver be retained over the Debuttor properties only and the receiver was ordered to deliver possession to the Mahant of all other properties which the latter claimed as personal properties.—A. P.

Stiffness, Cramp Aching Muscles ?

Sloan's swiftly and surely brings welcome relief

Tired out—muscles stiff and back-aching after a hard day's work? That is the time you'll be glad of the bottle of Sloan's you keep handy in the house.

Just put a little Sloan's on the aching part. Instantly you feel its warming, soothing influence at work and all aching and stiffness is rapidly stopped. No painful rubbing — no waiting — Sloan's penetrates instantly. Keep a bottle handy —see for yourself how quickly it kills the pain of Rheumatism, Sciatica. Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises and other aches and pains.

"I ALWAYS RECOMMEND SLOAN'S"

Mr. B. Bicknell, 16, Rupert Road, Guildford, writes:—"There is living in my house a woman who has tried many things in the past two years to ease a constant pain in her back. I recommended her to use Sloan's and she now tells me that the pain is a great deal better, that is after 4 days. I shall always recommend Sloan's, and above all have a bottle in the house."

Sloan's Liniment

KILLS PAIN

No rubbing — apply lightly for quick relief from pain of

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, SPRAINS, STRAINS, CRAMP, BACKACHE, STIFFNESS

Sold by all chemists and bazars.

Representatives for India: Muller & Phipps (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay; 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta; and Branches.

The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.

Asian Building, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF CRIMINAL TRIBE SENTENCED

NAGPUR, Jany. 8.

Mr. K. R. Joshi, Sub-Divisional Magistrate delivered judgment convicting and sentencing a gang of 13 persons of the Pasis, a criminal tribe. In 1921 these accused mustered strong and got some stalwarts from the United Provinces and Jubbulpore. After the formation of a dangerous gang they commenced a campaign of systematic and well-organized thieving. An undertaking between the members of the gang was that the booty in connexion with the offences committed by individual members or jointly was to be distributed among all members. In this way they stole property worth about Rs. 35,000.—A. P.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AT PETLAD.

A correspondent writes from Petlad under date the 8th instant:—

The public of Petlad will celebrate a week of festivities with an agricultural show, a baby week, a demonstration of tractors, and other agricultural improvements, local industry exhibition, and short dialogues, police and scout sports, cricket matches etc.

REPORT ON C. P. VILLAGE PUNCHAYETS

YEOTMAL, Jany 9.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Akola District Council to draft its replies to the questionnaire framed by the Village Panchayet Committee appointed by the C. P. Government has prepared its report, and recommended among other things that greater importance should be attached to judicial functions rather than administrative ones, that the whole punchayet and not a favoured few among them should be invested with judicial powers and that every village in Berar should be brought under the jurisdiction of a punchayet. The Sub-Committee has endorsed the suggestion for the appointment of a whole-time officer working under that Divisional Commissioner and in consultation with the District Council concerned. Among the causes that operate to impede the formation of village punchayets the Sub-Committee mentions the popular belief right or wrong, that the Government is not in favour of establishing these bodies, and suggests that Government should take steps to remove this prevalent notion among the rural population.—A. P.

NECESSITY FOR THIRTY CRORES.

(Continued from page 8.)

Laxman Balaji says that the resources of the martial races in India cannot be developed without wide publicity. He holds that the age limit of 20 for entrance to Sandhurst is discouraging and should be raised to 21 and suggests that in order to attract Indian youth it should be stated that the fundamental object is to secure for Indians King's Commission ranks and Commands in the Indian Army on equal terms with British officers whether out of Sandhurst or Woolwich He suggests that candidates be drawn from three sources: Indian graduates up to the age of 21 be allowed to compete for admission to Indian Sandhurst direct from their colleges. The standard in case of boys of martial races might be lowered to Intermediate Examination.

Secondly Dehra Dun would continue to supply cadets and thirdly branch military schools be started one in the Punjab and one in the Deccan for preliminary training. Here boys who were fit, irrespective of caste or creed, be educated.

These three sources would contribute a large number for competition at the Sandhurst entrance examination Finally the witness expresses himself in favour of an Indian Sandhurst which should be established either at Nasik or Ahmednagar or at Pachmarhi. Any distinction between holders of Commission who had their training in British Sandhurst and Indian Sandhurst would jeopardise the popularity of Indian Sandhurst. He urges that the training of Indian Officers be not confined merely to Artillery and Cavalry but should be extended to all branches of modern warfare. Capacity and efficiency should be the watchward for Indians and Europeans alike and distinctions and isolations in the Army should be done away with. Twenty vacancies may be kept annually open for Indians for the first four or five years.

The power of hearing of the witness being defective the members had some difficulty in eliciting supplementary information. Witness was examined in turn by Major Zorawar Singh, Mr. Sethna, Captain Hira Singh, Mr. Ramchandra Rao and Nawab Abul Qayum. Witness explained that while he did not want to exclude non-Martial classes and while he admitted that caste prejudices were dying and that non-martial classes could also produce efficient officers, he felt that at the present time the distinction between martial and non-martial classes did not exist in India. As to whether concession should be shown to boys of martial classes by lowering the standard of education or by giving scholarships or any other financial assistance, he left it to the Committee to decide.

Dr. Ziauddin asked whether witness meant by a statement in his paper that there was no defect in the present methods of education requiring improvement.

Witness replied that what he wanted to say was that no radical change was necessary. Some minor improvement might be carried out.

DR. J. N. GUPTA.

Dr. J N. Gupta of Arrah was the next witness examined. Major Zorawar Singh asked him to explain what he meant by stating that the existence of racial distinction in the Indian Army Service was one of the causes of the dearth of candidates.

Witness explained that he referred to the I.M.S. where Indians had not been appointed to administrative posts and where Indian members of the I.M.S. had not received fair treatment.

Later on Mr. Burdon, reverting to this subject, pointed to instances of Indians in the I.M.S. having been appointed to such posts and thereupon witness withdrew his statement. Further examined by Major Zorawar Singh witness advocated that in view of the defect in general education of Indians the age limit be raised to 21.

He was in favour of institutions like Dehra Dun being started in various provinces. He told Mr. Sethna that study in these institutions should not roughly cost parents more than rupees 50, the remaining being paid by the State.

He was in favour of an Indian Sandhurst and thought that the Indianisation of the Army should take twenty to thirty years. Major Zorawar Singh pointed out that it would take them 26 years to produce Indians to command regiments and many years to find Indians of experience to be Army Commanders, Chief of the General Staff and Commander-in-Chief. Therefore to completely Indianise the Army might take 50 years.

Witness agreed and modified his guess.

Major Zorawar Singh drew attention to the statement of the witness that selection for entrance to the Sandhurst by competitive examination be modified and that the various provinces be allotted a number of vacancies.

General Skeen pointed out that this would be dangerous because for the Army they would require absolutely best material and not second best on a provincial basis.

Witness modified his statement and agreed on merit being the sole test.

Examined by Mr. Burdon, witness agreed that whatever be the course of training at the Indian Sandhurst it should be supplemented by training abroad and that commission might be granted after completion of this supplementary training.

Replying to Mr. Ramchandra Rao witness held that the civil professions were overcrowded and that the sons of the middle classes would gladly come into the Army. He told Captain Hirasingh that very rich people might not like to send their sons to the Army.

Witness agreed with Mr. Burdon that the prospect of a living wage the possibility of distinction in the Army and the Army as an honourable profession should be advertised to attract cadets.

Examined by Mr. Sethna witness said that the best men irrespective of caste should be trained. He was anxious that military training in educational institutions be imparted. He considered the present system of education defective but when examined by Dr. Ziauddin, he could not offer any suggestions for its improvement.

A NON-CO-OPERATOR'S EVIDENCE

The committee resuming sitting examined three witnesses till very late in the evening Mr. Amritlal D. Sethi, editor of "Soprashtra Ranpur" (Ahmedabad) who appeared in khaddar dress declared himself before Mr. Ramchandra Rao as a non-violent non-co-operator. When asked as to how he could advocate Indian Sandhurst and military training consistently with his non-violence, he replied: "I will be non-violen. I will not be aggressive. Absence of agressiveness is non-violence, but in self-defence I might have to be violent and therefore, I must qualify myself for self defence.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao: But the Army has got to act not merely in self-defence but also be aggressive.

Witness: But we Indians are all very good people. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Rao: And so you say that those who think like you are not opposed to Indian Sandhurst and are very anxious for military training being given to Indians.

Witness: That is so.

Replying to Mr. Sethna, witness said that he himself took deep personal interest in this military matter only after the Skeen Committee started labours. In his opinion the proceedings of the Skeen Committee as they appeared in papers were read by a large number of people and that was in itself a great propaganda.

Mr. Sethna: And that will immortilise our president?

Witness: Certainly. (Laughter Sir Andrew Skeen smiled).

Proceeding witness explained the defects of publicity and pointed out that the dates of nomination of candidates for entrance examination were published ordinarily in Government gazettes only and the candidates received sometimes intimation very late. Very few people read gazettes except, perhaps, on the New Year's day and when nominations to municipalities took place. (Laughter). Witness, therefore, suggested starting of official information bureaus in all university offices. If active and vigorous propaganda was done there would be large number of candidates for military career. Kathiawar alone could produce at least a dozen successful candidates for Sandhurst. Provided military classes were established there would be supply of another dozen of excellent type.

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING

Compulsory physical training, continued witness, must be given to students in schools and witness further opined that there should be no admission to students who were physically unfit. Of course, he did not want to be harsh to all. But he was so very strong in the view as regards physical exercise. Doctor Ziaddin pursued this point, and was told that if some boys had not sufficient food and, therefore, took weak to bear compulsory physical exercise then they could be given pulse kept over night in water. This was the best tonic that he could suggest. Witness then strongly argued that the army carer must be thrown open to all irrespective of caste. He argued why even the 'Mehtars" of Punjab who were taken as pioneers during the war were found excellent. If anybody was good he could be taken as officer, provided he satisfied the military test. And no man should be debarred from becoming officer on the ground of his being a man of low position.

President: But remember that he must have a tremendous reserve of character and leadership to overcome the handicap of being a lower class man commanding persons of higher class.

Witness, however, did not agree but later he told Mr. Ramachaudra Rao that he had no objection to the process of selection by a board.

Mr. Burdon: You say that distinction between Indian officer and British officer should be removed. Is there any difference in regard to pay and promotion?

Witness: No, but, I still am not sure that things are as good for Indian officers as they are for British officers. Proceeding, witness told Mr. Burdon that he did not want lowering of educational standard for anybody, English or Indian cadet.

Mr. Burdon: What do you mean by saying that army should be Indianised in 20 years.

Witness: Recruiting should be entirely Indian by that time.

Mr. Burdon then you don't mean to say that the Commander-in-chief should be Indian?

Witness: That is impossible. I don't see how to make him retire.

Before Sir Abdul Qayum witness maintained that Indian Sandhurst was not a sentimental suggestion, but a necessity for thirty crores who must not any longer live on the support of foreign friends.

Before Major Zorawar Singh, witness advocated establishment of institutions on the model of Dehra Dun, but less expensive, in each province.

Captain Hira Singh wanted to know if sons of Viceroy's commissioned officers if fit but poor should not be given concessions in the matter of pay etc. Witness had no objection. Witness further told that those who returned from England, did not possess a good Indian mentality, that is, love for one's own country, etc.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS' CHIEF

Mr. R. G. Munsiff, Barrister, Bombay High Court (who it transpired in the course of evidence had been the head of volunteers in National Congresses, Conferences and social movements) was the next witness. He told Mr. Burdon that boys trained in India need not necessarily be sent to England for further training but in some cases this could be done, for foreign travel broadened one's vision. The selection for training should not be on the whims of the authorities but as a result of open competition test. This test was to ascertain mental and physical character and his capacity for leadership, etc., there must be selection by a board of experts assisted by non-officials.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao: You say that schools of the type of Dehra Dun should be started in each province. Then what about Dehra Dun?

Witness: I don't mind it being scraped. There should be no objection, added witness, to English cadets joining Indian Sandhurst, for the sooner they learnt India and Indians the better for both India and these who joined Indian army. "If I could I would make this compulsory," said he in reply to Mr. Sethna.

To Sir Abdul Qayum witness said army was a sealed book so far. Indians knew only how to carry out orders as sepoys and soldiers, but there were not men to give orders, to organise army, to learn strategy and so forth that was why he called army matters a sealed book. Witness then told Mr. Sethna that he was captain of volunteers at educational exhibition in Surat in 1907 when the Revenue Member of Government visited it. He was allowed to arrange a guard-of-honour along with the police guard for that Revenue Member. In his opinion his guard of honour was more smart than the police one, but in same year when Congress met the same enthusiastic volunteers were not forthcoming, because of a Government order which prohibited students from joining politics.

LATE C. IN C'S A. D. C.

Last witness examined was Lt. Nur Ahmed Khan of fourth D.C.O. Hodsons. horse. He had been A.D.C. to the late Lord Rawlinson. He also pleaded for Indian Sandhurst, and for further training in England. He suggested that at least 25 vacancies must be thrown open to Indians and the number gradually raised every year in order eventually to Indianise the army.

UDAIPUR.

(Continued from page 6.)

large lakes. In one of them there are what is known as "Jag Sawan and Jag Maidan" Palaces. These really form an island therein and though there is nothing much in the way of architecture to admire these really present a most picturesque sight situated as they are in the lake-waters. If one wants the best view of the white city of Udaipur one must climb up the heights of a hill and go up to "Sajan Garh" Palace which was built by the present Maharanna's predecessor. The panorama of the country round about and the city itself with its lakes and surroundings is beautifully obtained from this height. The Durbar very kindly lends you elephants to reach the top of the Hill. Another most attractive sight is what is called "Faith Sagar." The walk on the huge parapet wall and the view you get in the evening at sunset from this place is indescribable. The "Sehlani" Gardens near by is another place which holds in store for a visitor a unique feature of variegated fountain arrangements which you do not see anywhere else. By clever piping arrangement you see water oozing out at great heights in streaks and the whole place is enveloped in showers. You see water dropping from the top of domes and artificial birds dancing about over the fountains by mechanical device. One has seen fountains play at Shalimar Gardens in Cashmere or at Versailles in Paris, but never anywhere one has seen fountains play as one does see at Udaipur Gardens If one cares to see the biggest lake there one has to motor about 40 miles to see "Jai Sawan" lake. It is a beautiful lake bounded up by a huge wall. It is 90 miles in circumference and has encircled up about five miles within its radius. There is a beautiful palace at the top of the hill overlooking the whole of the lake. There are State boats and one can cruise about for hours in this beautiful, peaceful and calm lake undisturbed by the trammels of the outside world. There is also a beautiful temple about fifteen miles away from Udaipur. This is a temple for the worship by the Mahafannas. It is also erected on the border of a lake and has some beautiful architecture about it. The "Bhaktars" of all the Maharannas are stored up here and the one of the great Maharannas Pratap Singh deserves special mention. What must the steed be like which carried that big built warrior with such heavy accoutrements in the expeditions he waged against his enemies is not easy to imagine but that it did is a historical fact and that too successfully against the invaders.

INDIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

SESSION COMMENCES AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The sixth session of the All India Trade Union Congress commenced its sittings this afternoon in Madras under the presidency Mr. V V. Giri of Berhampore, the President of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union. There was a fairly large gathering of delegates and visitors, prominent among them being Messrs. N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwalla, Major Graham Pole, Councillor Mellan of Glasgow Labour Party, John Allen of Glasgow, S. Srinivasa Iyengar and S Satyamurti. The session commenced with the welcome address in Tamil by the chairman of the reception committee. The president then delivered his address. The Congress has received letters and telegrams of sympathy from Dr. S. K. Datta, M.L.A., Mr. T.C. Goswami M.L.A., Mr. D.P. Sinha M.L.A., Mr. M.K. Acharya M.L.A., Mr. D. Chamanlal M.L.A., the Secretary of the Workers Welfare League of India, London, the British Communist Party, Ussar Central Council of Trade Union. Moscow the Executive Bureau of Red International Labour Unions, Moscow, and the president of Communist Party of India.

The president then called upon Major Graham Pole to address the Congress. Major Graham Pole explained the strength of the trade unionism in England and vouchsafed on behalf of the British Labour Party all help to Indian Labour in their struggle for realisation of their legitimate rights. Councillor Mellan conveyed to the Congress greetings and sympathy of the Labour Party in Glasgow.

The Secretary of the Congress then read the annual report and the Congress was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MOSCOW'S APPEAL FOR CLOSER CO-OPERATION

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Riga.—A despatch from Moscow says that the Central Council of the Soviet Trades Union has sent a message to the pan-Indian Trades Union Congress expressing a desire for closer co-operation and inviting the Congress to send delegates to Moscow.—Reuter.

VESUVIUS SHOWS SIGNS OF ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Naples.—The Vesuvius Observatory reports that the volcano which has been lively for some days has assumed remarkable activity. Boiling lava is forming and there is an incandescent torrent three hundred metres long and between five and fifteen metres wide.—Reuter.

WHEN HE WILL RESIGN FROM COUNCIL.

MR. SWAMINARYAN EXPLAINS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

Replying to the question whether he will resign from the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan a follower of Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar writes in a local paper:—The question or my resignation would arise if His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson invited me to accept a Ministership during the lifetime of the present Council. Every Swarajist has a right to educate public opinion as to What programme the Swarajya Party should adopt at the next election. While remaining a Swarajist I have a perfect right to carry on propaganda for the improvement of any false decisions arrived at by a majority vote and I shall not be failing in the performance of my duty as regards the creation of public opinion in favour of my views.—(A.P.)

TELEGRAPHWORKERS TO CARRY ON PROPAGANDA

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The All-India Telegraph-workers' Union which has been in existence for some time held an important meeting at Lahore and decided to carry on intensive propaganda under the auspices of the Indian Labour Party whose branches were established at Nagupr. Lahore. Calcutta. Those desirous of joining the Labour Party should communicate with Mr. Santosh Kumari Gupta, Calcutta, Mr. Chamanlal, Lahore or Mr. Rajkar, Secretary, Trade Union Congress, Nagpur.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Viceroy left Calcutta for Delhi via Benares at 11-44 (standard time) on Saturday.

During the absence on leave of Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Sir N. R. Chatarji will act as Chief, Justice, Calcutta High Court and Mr. J. F. Graham I.C.S., will act as a judge

Sir Frank and Lady Newnes and Major C. O. Harvey arrived at Government House Bombay on Friday.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu Barlow arrived at Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson received the Rani Saheba of Akalkot at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

H. H. the Aga Khan lunched at Government House Bombay on Saturday.

Amsterdam.—A message from Yumiden says that a British seaplane carrying a quarter million sterling gold was forced to land there owing to motor defect.—Reuter's Special.

London, Jan. 8.—Lord Londonderry has resigned his appointment as the Minister Education in the Ulster Government an Viscount Charlemont has been appointed h successor.—Reuter.

HOW SHALL I FEED BABY?

MOTHER!

The coming of Baby—the greatest treasure of all—brings many thoughts to your mind, the most important of which should be: "How shall I feed him?" Who, with the interests of Baby at heart, can answer otherwise than: "At the breast," since baby's chance of a healthy life is officially stated to be 15 times greater than the artificially-fed baby.

Breast-feeding is Nature's own insurance against the many diseases which threaten baby—particularly in hot climates.

Under whatever laws of Hygiene milk or other foods are prepared, they cannot possibly compare with Breast Milk which goes straight from the breast to Baby.

MOTHER! Take LACTAGOL, a scientific preparation which assists Nature in providing for Baby through Mother's plentiful supply of nourishing milk at every feed. Breast-feeding seldom proves impossible if LACTAGOL is taken.

LACTAGOL

FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

has been known to restore lactation several weeks after suppression. It is also a splendid strength-giver, and while providing Mother with an ample supply of rich nourishing milk for Baby, will expedite her recovery from the confinement. Lactagol may be taken with advantage at any time, but the best results are obtained when taken regularly before baby's coming.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers: E. T. PEARSON & CO., Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey.

Agents in India: The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern), Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 2139, Calcutta.

Brimming with Health

YOU can tell at a glance the child who is fed QUAKER OATS regularly. Its clear complexion, energy, and size are proof of the health that comes from this wonderful food. Just contrast the body-building values of QUAKER OATS with rice and meat—and the reason is evident. QUAKER OATS excels rice as a muscle-maker by two to one, while a single potful creates as much healthy bone as nine pots of rice. Serve your children this delicious daily food and watch them grow.

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats 212

Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

A REQUEST

To The Municipalities and Local Boards.

THE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

under your management annually consume a large quantity of Tinctures and other Spirituous Preparations and your expenditure thereof must be equally large. To effect economy without sacrifice in quality decide to use

ALEMBIC'S "B. P." TINCTURES.

¶ They are guaranteed for their quality, strength and therapeutical activity.

¶ They have stood the test by the Medical Profession during the last 18 years.

¶ They are available at comparatively cheap rates owing to differential duty on Indian Manufactured Rectified Spirit.

For quotations etc., please write to:—

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS, Co., Ltd.

Works—Baroda. Stores—Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WAS RHEUMATIC TO HER FINGER TIPS

Los Angeles Lady Finds Cure In Tonic Treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Even the wonderful climate of California does not save people from rheumatism and other troubles due to impoverished blood, as Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, of 1939 Estrella avenue, Los Angeles, found a while ago Her story from her own lips is as follows:

"Exposure to dampness while I was in a run-down condition brought on rheumatism," says Mrs. Wilson. "There were almost constant pains from the tips of my fingers to my shoulders. In addition to the sharp and shooting pains there was considerable inflammation and swelling of the joints of my hands. I didn't sleep well and became very nervous. My head ached a great deal and I was steadily losing strength and appetite.

"I tried medicines that were prescribed for me but they didn't help. One day I happened to read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began to take them. There was some improvement in two weeks. The pains were a little less severe. I kept on taking the pills until the pain, swelling and inflammation had entirely disappeared. I noticed too that my nerves became stronger and my appetite improved. I feel well now and owe my good health entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your druggist can supply you with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at Rs. 2 per bottle, 6 bottles for Rs. 11. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

THE DISCOVERY

of Zam-Buk has revolutionised the treatment of skin ailments. There are many ointments but only one Zam-Buk which is the arch-enemy of deep-seated skin affections. Nothing can approach Zam-Buk for real healing value.

In an unexcelled manner Zam-Buk soothes pain, allays inflammation, draws poison out of a wound, conquers ulcers and eczema, psoriasis, scalp trouble, blood-poison, etc.

The unique success of this preparation is due to certain rare and costly herbs exclusively used in its manufacture and to its freedom from lard and any of the other animal fats hitherto employed in skin remedies.

Zam-Buk is not a fatty, pore-clogging ointment. It is a refined herbal balm which purifies the skin, makes it soft and flexible, and keeps it clear and healthy. I.Z. 540

Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT

Free Sample Coupon.

To obtain a Free Sample Box of Zam Buk simply cut out this coupon. Send it along with your name and address; enclose One Anna Stamp (for return postage) to your nearest agent:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Estally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay; Dadha & Co., Esplanade, Madras; Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi, etc.

Mention this paper.

22 ct. Ornamental Rolled Gold

Octagon handy wrist watch with spring bracelet. A fresh import with Roman figures, beautifully finished and made with the best mechanism, equal to sovereign gold. The best movement and gives correct time. GUARANTEED for FIVE YEARS. Many have been sold out and a few left.

Write now to save disappointment.

Price with fine bracelet ..	Rs. 12-8
18 carat Rolled Gold ornamental	Rs. 8 0
"C" Time-piece	Rs. 2-8
Emden Fountain pen 14 kt. Rolled Gold nib	Rs. 2-8

CAPTAIN WATCH COY.,
P. B. 265, MADRAS.

FREE. FREE.
"Way to Health and Happiness."
If you wish to regain your health lost by any cause, please apply for our free literature.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
Post Box 11435 CALCUTTA.

RING OF EIGHT METALS

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorrhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship and success in every respect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4, and a dozen for Rs. 12/-, post free. Write to
S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
1. M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay.
2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Central Bank of India, Ltd.
3. Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ALLEGED ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

CHINAMAN ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Inspector Dyer of C. I. D. charged three Chinamen (1) Ah Saug Ah Tung (2) Ashang Ahon and (3) Akin Ayoo with illicit possession of arms and ammunition and of cocaine and opium contrary to the provisions of Arms Act and the Abkari and Opium Acts.

Police Prosecuting Inspector Barodia appeared to prosecute while Mr. St. John, pleader, defended the accused.

It appeared from the evidence that at mid-day of the 3rd October last, Inspector Dyer on receipt of certain information raided a room at 1st lane Kamatipura which was in occupation of the first accused. On entering the room accused Nos. 2 and 3 were seen seated round a table. Accused No. 2 produced a bunch of keys with which some boxes were opened. Under one of these boxes in the room, Inspector Dyer found two wooden blocks screwed together which when opened were found to contain two revolvers and twenty-five rounds of ammunition. On further search a ball of opium weighing 58 tolas was found on a cup board wrapped up in a piece of paper, and under the mattress of the bed a packet of cocaine weighing 124 grains was found concealed. Accused No. 1 entered the room during the search and produced the rent bills. All the three accused were arrested and charged under the Arms Act and Abkari and Opium Acts.

His Worship after going through the evidence held that the defence version that the room was being visited by a number of Chinamen, was supported by certain parts of the prosecution evidence and therefore the ruling in 10 Criminal Law Journal at page 125 was applicable. The ruling stated that where incriminating articles were found in a room to which several persons had equal rights of access, the accused could not be convicted. His Worship accordingly acquitted the accused and discharged the bail bonds. The cocaine and opium were ordered to be given to the Collector of Excise and arms and ammunition confiscated to Government.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM.

UP-COUNTRY MAN ARRESTED

George David, an Anglo-Indian, was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with importing 68 pounds of opium without a license valued at Rs. 5,000.

Excise Inspector Hudson stated that on receipt of information that the accused was importing opium from up-country, some men of the Excise Department were posted at Kalyan where the accused alighted from the S.Up Calcutta mail and got into a local train bound for Bombay. The Excise peons followed the accused as far as Sandhurst Road where they apprehended him. He had one hand-bag and two boxes which he refused to open on the ground that he had no keys. He was then taken to the Excise station at Victoria Terminus where his boxes and bag were opened in the presence of a punch and 68 pounds of opium stamped "Indore Excise Department" taken out.

The accused was remanded in the custody of the Excise Department till the 16th instant.

MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

THE CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

The 'Nava Kal':—After the Gaya Congress, the Swaraj Party took the Congress several steps back from non-cooperation. At Cawnpore, though some tried desperately to take the Congress back to Amritsar, the Swarajists themselves have of their own accord brought the Congress nearer non-cooperation. They have also slammed the door against office, and once again realised the great need of work among the masses outside the Councils as preparation for civil disobedience, the only and indispensable sanction open to us. This is a most welcome step. The work outside the Councils is certainly approved by Mahatma Gandhi and it is possible once again for non-cooperators to work hand in hand with the Swarajists. This drawing together of the two parties has made the Congress much stronger than it has been for some time past.

"IMPRACTICABLE"!

The "Kesari":—The Swarajists set out to cripple the Government machinery but soon found its own policy of obstruction crippled. And if in two provinces they killed diarchy, in the process they also harmed the interests of the voters. The Responsive Cooperationists then raised the question whether it would not be wiser to safeguard the interests of the voters first and then to think of reforms. Fearing that such a policy would lose him the support of the no-changers at the next elections, Pandit Motilal Nehru began placating the no-changers by talking of civil disobedience. This unnatural union has resulted in a most inconsistent and impracticable resolution at Cawnpore. If Panditji wished to win the elections he should have relied more upon the cooperation of the electorate than upon the empty sympathy of the Congress. His do-nothing policy in the Councils (allowances being accepted as usual) will only alienate the electorate. No Independent will vote with him for the rejection of the Budget, when Panditji talks of civil disobedience. And no electorate will be so foolish as to support a party with a negative programme which is only a semi-boycott of Councils. Panditji will have only succeeded in driving many Swarajists from the Councils. As for civil disobedience it is not worth much consideration. Civil disobedience is like an earthquake which takes place of itself when the conditions are ripe. There is no meaning in preparing the country for civil disobedience.

DOWN-FALL ARRESTED.

The "Swaraja":—Pandit Motilal Nehru's frank recognition of the facts that through cooperation there is no salvation for the country and that the Councils themselves can do little without mass organisation for resistance has brought the day of united non-cooperation nearer and has also arrested the downfall of the Swarajists. The Maharashtra Responsivists, who have now come to admit that there is not much difference between them and the Liberals, wished to pull down the Swarajists with themselves, but have been foiled in their attempts.

STORY OF PASSPORTS.

CHEATING AND ABETTING CHARGES PROVED.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment on Saturday in the case in which Sub-Inspector Chowdhary of C.I.D. charged Gangaram Mayad (60) passenger agent and his clerk Kundanmal with cheating and abetting in respect of passports. The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. B. T. Desai and E. J. Vas pleaders. There were three complaints against the accused. The complainants who were Punjabi agriculturists wrote to Mayadas enquiring if he would obtain passports for them to go to South Africa. The accused agreed to do so and the complainants came down to Bombay on November last. At Grant Road station they were met by Mayadas's men and escorted to his boarding house at Frere Road. A few hours after arrival their photographs were taken by one of Mayadas's servants at Kalbadevi. After so far having established his bona fides, Mayadas demanded Rs. 80 from each of the complainants towards fees for securing passports. As a result of some haggling the amount of Rs. 60 was fixed upon and the complainants were told by Mayadas that they would be able to sail by a boat which left Bombay on November 11.

On November 3, Mayadas got his clerk to fill in some renewal forms with the object of getting some expired passports renewed. That done the old passports with the renewal applications were given to a passport broker named Umar Khan for securing endorsement by any Justice of the Peace. Umar Khan in his turn gave them to another broker named Abdul Gani who, it is alleged, got them signed by Mr. A. E. Fazla J.P. The photos of the complainants were then pasted on to the passports in place of their original photos and shown to the complainants by Mayadas in the presence of his clerk on the night of November 9.

On the following night, mayadas asked his clerk to close the doors of his room and handed over the passports to the complainants asking them to assume false names, because that was the custom in Bombay when passports were issued. They should assume the names of the original holders of those passports and if they were questioned by anybody they should say that the passports were given to them a year previously. They were also directed not to show their passports to any person. After proclaiming the directions, Mayadas, desiring to make a test, asked one of the complainants, Gurdit, to give his name. Gurdit gave his real instead of his assumed one and was slapped on his face by Mayadas who complained that he had missed his instructions.

Prior to handing them over the passports, Mayadas made some alterations on the passports, which were subsequently found to be changes in the permanent bodily marks contained in them.

The complainants went to the mole on November 11 when their passports were examined by Sergeant Littlewood. He found that they were expired passports and that the photos pasted on them were smaller than the original ones which had left paste-marks. The Government stamp had not been impressed on the photos. The officer took them to the C.I.D. where they made statements on the strength of which the accused were arrested.

The house of the accused Mayadas was searched and 111 expired passports and number of renewal forms were found.

The hand-writings of the accused tallied with the writing on the renewal forms and the writing of the alterations on the passports.

Mayadas contended, in defence, that the whole case was false and got up by rival passenger agent and enemy named Ramsaran. The witnesses had been tutored and the accused Kundanmal Amarnath was wholly to blame.

The second accused stated that he did everything at the instance of his master, Mayadas.

An attempt made by the defence to secure the Court's permission to compound the case by compensating the complainants was opposed by Mr. Thanawalla and failed.

The pleader for the defence requested the Court to deal with Mayadas leniently, in view of the fact that he was on the wrong side of sixty.

Amarnath complained that he was suffering from sore eyes and could not undergo rigorous imprisonment.

His Worship sentenced Mayadas to an aggregate term of three months' simple imprisonment and a collective fine of Rs. 500.

The sentence, against Kundunmal Amarnath was deferred for ascertaining his past history. Meanwhile the Police Surgeon was asked to examine him and report whether he was in a fit condition to undergo hard labour.

"LAGOON" Cigarettes

Sooth like an old melody

Made in England of carefully selected Tobacco. Perfectly fresh and protected against damp, deterioration and substitution by the special Glassine wrapping.

3 ANNAS A PACKET

Richard Lloyd & Sons (Branch of Cope Bros. & Co., Ltd.) London.
Sole Distributors for India: Symonds & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

All-India Directory and Business Guide.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS STOCKISTS, AGENTS PROFESSIONALS, &c., &c.

The Bombay Chronicle

UNDERTAKES TO PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH ANY BUSINESSES YOU ARE IN NEED OF.

(FREE DAILY COPY TO ADVERTISERS OF 1 INCH FOR 6 MONTHS.)

MOFUSIL 8 ANNAS PER MONTH POSTAGE WILL BE CHARGED.

SAMPLES on REQUEST

KARANDI SILK GOOD for SUITS SUITABLE RATES.

Messrs. P. KASHINATH & Co.
44, Dubash Market Sk. Memon Street, Bombay 2.

LEATHER GOODS.
If you want anything in LEATHER and CANVAS GOODS just visit our Show Room.
SUPERIOR LEATHER WORKS
Princess St, Anand Bhuvan Corner of new Hanuman Lane.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Manufacturers of
Nice Household, Hospital etc., Iron, Brass and Wooden Furniture.

LYNGROS BROS.,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS & RESEARCH CHEMICALS.
Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co
29-32, College Street, Market
CALCUTTA.

GENERAL MERCHANTS
YOUR PRINTING
All General and Commercial Stationery, Periodicals, Booklets, Catalogues, Folders, etc., can be produced by us in the shortest time consistent with quality. Whatever you desire your Printing to do, whatever impression you desire it to make, we will impart to it the necessary character to obtain success.
SHRI GANESH PRINTING WORKS, POONA CITY.

BOOKSELLERS
AGASHE
Bookseller and Publisher Budhwar Chowk, Poona City School College Law and Medical books in Stock. Moffusil orders promexecuted.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

BENGAL'S SUPPORT.

"Forward" writes:—

The Prize of Delhi Scheme has been formulated to give Indian Art not only a home but also facilities for a more intensive study under good direction and in suitable environment. Perhaps the most important part of the plan after the providing of scholarships is the opportunity to be given to scholars of a good library on art, a museum, an art gallery and an Exhibition hall. It is necessary that artists should be able to consult good books, but even more necessary for development is the ability to see and study the best specimens of art,—that is even more essential than lectures and direction. For an artist to express himself naturally and with individuality requires more the inward urge than the outward direction. The Exhibition hall will also be a strong stimulus for thoughtful choice of subject and careful craftsmanship. Mr. K. H. Vakil, B.A., L.L.B. is making a strong effort to give actuality to the scheme and has already been promised strong support. It is a move in the right direction and there is no doubt that lovers of Indian art will assist him in everyway.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

EASE
for Aching Head and Painful Limbs

How delightful will a little relief be to the sufferer who has to sit up and let an aching head and painful limbs do their worst. Ease to such rests in the application of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

the World's Best Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headaches, Sprains, Strains —all Aches and Pains. Little's has been tested for 40 years and has stood it well. Grateful users are loud in its praise:

MRS. WHITNEY:—"I found it most soothing and pain relieving."

MR. S. C. SEN:—"I have adopted it as a family medicine for all these troubles."

Always keep a bottle. — It is sold everywhere.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

Have REMOVED from **8th JANUARY 1926** in **CENTRAL BUILDINGS**, Kolbhat, Kalbadevi Road.

(Next to Messrs. T. S. Ramchander & Bros., Dealers in Musical Instruments.)

OUR PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO NOTE.

Imperial Specials Virginia Cigarettes

The new illustrated catalogue of Presents given in exchange for

IMPERIAL SPECIALS

Red Seals and Packet Fronts is now ready and will be posted free on application to

ARCADIAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

P.O. BOX 601, ... CALCUTTA.

A WATCH IS A NECESSITY OF MODERN LIFE.....
THERE ARE MORE SMALL THAN LARGE PURSES.....
A SCHOOL BOY REQUIRES TO PLEASE HIS MASTER....
AN OFFICE CLERK IS IN NEED TO PLEASE HIS SUPERIORS

THEREFORE PURCHASE TO-DAY

Fine silver wrist Watch Gent size 12" fully-jewelled lever movement STRONG & ACCURATE timekeeper "LODI" @ Rs. 12/- each.

Guaranteed for five years.

THE ONLY ADDRESS,

MOHANDAS KAMALSY

WATCH AND CLOCK DEALERS
NEXT TO "MUMBADEVI POST

BOMBAY 2. : : : : Post Box 2138

Established 1883, Telephone : **25625.**

Telegrams :-CLOCKTOWER.

GROSSMITH'S

PHŪL-NĀNĀ

The Fascinating Indian

PERFUME

An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.

ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phūl-Nānā.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

INCREASE YOUR SALES

BY ADVERTISING

in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India.

The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the largest circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. Upto date in everything, and it contains special sports cables which are exclusive feature to "The Hindu."

FOR RATES AND PARTICULARS

Apply to—**THE MANAGER,** Post Box 316, MADRAS.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark

Wholesale Depot. THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.

Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style. V. P. on 7 days' approval. Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozens ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nal Sarak, DELHI.

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI Pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.

The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI Pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector packets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

THE MOST POPULAR PAPER IN NORTHERN INDIA

The Hindustan Times,

Is the best advertising medium, being issued from the Imperial City and having a very wide circulation in the provinces of U. P., the Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Delhi, N. W. F. Provinces, and the Indian States.

Apply :—

MANAGER,
HINDUSTAN TIMES, DELHI.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYEDABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.